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NEW SERIES, NO. 9

Emmons's Notes on Field Museum's Collection of Northwest Coast Basketry: Edited with an Ethnoarchaeological Analysis

Ronald L. Weber

June 30, 1986
Publication 1366

PUBLISHED BY FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

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>
> Lagodon, J. J. M. 1979. Yagé among the Siona: Cultural patterns in visions, pp. 63–80. *In* Brown, m, D. L., and R. A. Schwarz, eds., Spirits, Shamans, and Stars. Mouton Publishers, The Hague, Netherlands.
>
> Murra, J. 1946. The historic tribes of Ecuador, pp. 785–821. *In* Steward, J. H., ed., Handbook of South American Indians, Vol. 2, The Andean Civilizations. Bulletin 143, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
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Map of the northern part of the Northwest Coast, showing the land of the Tlingits and their neighbors.

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Accepted for publication August 8, 1985
June 30, 1986
Publication 1366

PUBLISHED BY FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

© 1986 Field Museum of Natural History
Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 85-82323
ISSN 0071-4739
PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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Emmons's Notes on Field Museum's Collection of Northwest Coast Basketry: Edited with an Ethnoarchaeological Analysis

Introduction

George Thornton Emmons visited southeastern Alaska for the first time in 1882, as a lieutenant aboard the *USS Adams*, the gunboat that served as a law enforcement center for the newly purchased territory of Alaska. His father, George Foster Emmons, a distinguished naval officer who took part in the Wilkes Exploring Expedition of the late 1830s, may have stimulated his son's interest in the Northwest Coast (Low, 1977, p. 3). One can imagine Lieutenant Emmons being influenced by his father's stories of an overland trip from the mouth of the Columbia River to San Francisco in 1840–1841, when most of this area was still dominated by native inhabitants.

The young Emmons acquired an interest in exploration, reading widely of the exploits of travelers and their descriptions of foreign cultures. Though family tradition surely played a part in Emmons's decision to enter the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, from which he graduated in 1874, his childhood interests cannot be ignored. Emmons had little experience in ethnography prior to coming to Alaska, yet he soon became the foremost authority on Tlingit culture, collecting nearly 10,000 Tlingit artifacts in his lifetime. Major collections made by Emmons can be found in the American Museum of Natural History and the Museum of the American Indian, New York; the U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.; Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto; National Museum of Man, Ottawa; Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, University of Washington, Seattle; Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee; and Field Museum of Natural History. Smaller quantities of materials collected by Emmons are found at Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.; Peabody Museum, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Alaska State Museum, Juneau; Peabody Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Provincial Museum in Victoria, British Columbia; and the Sheldon Jackson Museum, Sitka, Alaska (Douglas Cole and Jean F. Low, pers. comns.).

Field Museum purchased several of Emmons's collections of Tlingit specimens. The first (accession 807), consisting of 1,439 items, offers a wide range of shamanistic paraphernalia as well as hunting and collecting equipment. Carl Spuhn, manager of the Northwest Trading Company during the 1890s, was the original collector. Another (accession 829) includes 95 pieces of Tlingit and Kwakiutl ethnographical materials. The Tlingit basketry collection (accession 843), with which we are most concerned here, was received in 1903. These baskets and a similar collection at the American Museum of Natural History were analyzed by Emmons to gather data for his important work, *The Basketry of the Tlingit* (Emmons, 1903). While Field Museum's collection of 253 baskets is mostly of northern Tlingit origin, some southern Tlingit, Nootkan, Haida, Eskimo, and Aleut pieces establish significant regional contrasts. Extensive notes accompanied the Emmons basket collection, identifying most pieces as to location of manufacture and collection, including tribal and village names. Tlingit names for basketry forms, weaving techniques, and designs are usually present. The collection was carefully documented, though a few of the descriptions do not match the baskets cataloged (84116, 84192, and 84197).

Emmons collected artifacts from both Indian

and non-Indian sources. He had some ability to speak Tlingit and certainly consulted Indian informants to obtain his excellent documentation. Tlingit terms used by Emmons correspond well to those described by Nora Dauenhauer in the Appendix to *Spruce Root Basketry of the Alaska Tlingit* (1981). The terms used by Emmons are certainly transcriptions of legitimate Tlingit words used to describe functional and decorative categories. It is not, however, clear to what degree Emmons may have relied on his own knowledge to add to or bolster the available information, for there is no precise indication of the way he obtained his documentation. Emmons may have discussed each item with a Tlingit maker or user, yet we cannot discount the probability that he developed his own understanding of weaves, designs, and forms. Emmons may have classified many of the baskets according to a taxonomy that he learned through close contacts with the Tlingit; Low (pers. comn.) agrees that Emmons probably provided much of the documentation from his own understanding of Tlingit culture.

If the information collected by Emmons derives in part from his concept of Tlingit culture, we should be especially careful of the sample, but fortunately the scales in the Appendix largely support his catalog descriptions and can be viewed as independent verification of the Tlingit basketry forms he described. The catalog information regarding the few southern Tlingit, Haida, Nootkan, Aleut, and Eskimo baskets cannot be fully evaluated with this sample, although it appears to identify and describe them correctly.

In order to make the catalog information readily accessible to researchers, it has been reorganized in a standard format. The first number for each entry is an identification number or field number used by Emmons (corresponding numbers appear on illustrations immediately following descriptions). Following this number is Field Museum's catalog number. To the right of these numbers are the basket's dimensions in centimeters. Following this basic information, Emmons's documentation has been reordered within the following categories: type (if the Tlingit word for the category is provided); function (if the use of the basket is described); construction (if the materials and weaving techniques are described); ornamentation (to provide information on material and decorative technique); and provenience (to provide information on place of manufacture and use as well as collection). Dimensions and photographs have been added and, in some cases, decorative materials have been identified. All information which appears in parentheses has been supplied by the editor.

Some changes in terminology have also been made to reflect modern usage. Emmons used the word "woof" for the flexible horizontal elements of a weave; here, the word "weft" appears in its place. The decorative technique Emmons called "embroidery" is reidentified as "false embroidery." For definitions of other technical terms used in the text, see Glossary II: Technical Terms. For a discussion of basketry technology, see Adovasio (1977).

Tlingit terms are spelled as they appear in Emmons's published works, though modern tribal designations are used. Emmons's original notes combined many Tlingit terms with their translation, whereas here Tlingit terms define basket types, weaves, and designs. Glossary I: Tlingit Terms provides Emmons's translation of terms. Also included in Glossary I is a more up-to-date transcription of the Tlingit words. These transcriptions have been taken from Dauenhauer's work (1981) and, when available, are included in parentheses following Emmons's transcription. An ethnoarchaeological analysis and accompanying scales (figs. 32–36) reveal most of the important Tlingit basketry form categories. These scales demonstrate that Emmons's description of functional categories is based on actual shapes and dimensions that can be discovered and isolated without the aid of Tlingit informants.

Acknowledgments

Many people provided assistance in preparing this manuscript, but I particularly wish to acknowledge the help of two Field Museum volunteers. Helen Gayner patiently typed and helped to edit many of the drafts, while Connie Crane provided valuable advice and editorial assistance. Peter L. Corey of the Sheldon Jackson Museum, Sitka, Alaska, reviewed the manuscript; many of the changes he suggested have been incorporated into this final version. Douglas Cole of Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia, provided information on collections made by George Thornton Emmons for other museums. Jean F. Low, Emmons's foremost biographer, kindly provided documentation and opinions on his collecting procedures. Sylvia Schueppert of Field Museum's staff kindly prepared the final drafts. My

wife, Nancy L. Fagin, also provided editorial assistance.

I thank David Dann for drawing the frontispiece and Figures 31, 37, and 38, which were originally prepared for Field Museum's *Maritime Peoples of the Arctic and Northwest Coast* exhibition. The remainder of the figures are fully my responsibility, though Field Museum photographers Ron Testa and Diane Alexander-White provided indispensable advice and assistance.

Description of Baskets

1. 84001 Diameter 43.0 cm, depth 39.0 cm

TYPE—*Kluckt tar-tu'n*

FUNCTION—Placed in a central position in the berry patch and filled from baskets carried on the back by a woman gathering berries. Also used upon feast occasions to hold berries and other native foods. Guests were served from these supplies.

CONSTRUCTION—Made and mended with spruce root. Bottom and sides are of two-strand twined weave (two-strand twining). The bottom is strengthened by circles of embroidered twist in spruce root. Handles are of two-strand rope of twisted root. This basket is finished by turning the warp ends down on the inside and twining them in with two strands. A row of false embroidery strengthens and protects the warp where it bends inward. (This is the most common border form, referred to by Emmons as the regular finish [Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7]. On completed baskets, borders 9 and 10 cannot be easily distinguished from border 7. In this paper, no distinction has been made between borders 7, 9, and 10).

ORNAMENTATION—False embroidery in natural and red grass. Bands of design include *tla-thlu'* and *klaok shar yar kee'-kee.* Four rows of vertical figures known to the Sitka people as *sigga-dee' tee'-shee* and to the more northern Tlingit as *ut-tu-wa'rk-kee* extend down the plain field from the lower decorative band.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found at Sitka.

2. 84002 Diameter 38.5 cm, depth 21.5 cm

TYPE—*Tchu-qwelth*

FUNCTION—Used by women to store pieces of work or clothing.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in *khark-ghee-su't* weave, or middle weave, consisting of alternate rows of twining and plaiting. The flaring walls are in open cross warp weave between bands of close weave, or two-strand twined weave (two-strand twining). The border is finished by turning down the warp ends on the inside and holding them in place with twined weave (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—False embroidery in natural and dyed grass. The two outer bands are in the *thluhl k-yar-nee* design; the middle band is in *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Hoonah, the Hoonah tribe.

3. 84003 Diameter 46.0 cm, depth 42.0 cm

TYPE—*Kluckt tar-tu'n*

FUNCTION—Used both as a berry basket and as a feast basket for ceremonial occasions.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). It is strengthened about the bottom by embroidered twist. The border edge is finished by turning over the warp ends and securing them with the weft (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7). The last spirals of weave are strengthened with embroidered twist. The basket is fitted with two double handles of bear hide.

ORNAMENTATION—False embroidery in natural and dyed grass. The two outer and broader ornamental bands are in the *kou'sh-tar kus-see'-tee* design and the narrow middle is in *ut kheet-see'-tee.* Below the decorative bands on opposite sides are pictures in grass in the *shon ghekulth kah ka'tch-ul-tee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found in the possession of a very old woman, of the Tuck-clae-way tee clan of the Chilkat tribe, living at Klukwan. It was folded away and hidden in the loft of a hut where it had been for many years. Traded from the Yakutat or Hoonah people many years prior (to 1903).

4. 84004 Diameter 44.0 cm, depth 41.5 cm

TYPE—*Kluckt tar-tu'n*

FUNCTION—Used to carry berries. The Chilkats are great berry people. They prepare large quan-

tities of soapberries, *hook clee,* by boiling and processing them into flat cakes for winter use. Since soapberries are found only on the mainland, the cakes are traded to the island tribes.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The weave of this basket, like most Chilkat work, is composed of alternate rows, two-strand twined weave (two-strand twining) and plaiting over and under alternate warps. This weave is known as *khark-ghee-su't.* Around the mouth of the basket is a band of the common twined weave (two-strand twining). (The border corresponds to Emmons's number 12 in his 1903 report.)

ORNAMENTATION—The Chilkat type of basket lacking ornamentation other than in natural root is known under the general name of *son-nay.* Ornamentation in plain root is produced by the skip stitch known to the Tlingit as *itiktch heha'r-see.* At regular intervals the weft strands cross over two instead of one warp strand, thereby producing geometric figures known as *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee.* This pattern or style of work is most often found on the brims of spruce root hats.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the upper Chilkat village of the Chilkat tribe.

5. 84005 Diameter 45.0 cm, depth 42.5 cm

TYPE—*Kluckt tar-tu'n*

FUNCTION—An old basket used more at feasts than in berry gathering.

CONSTRUCTION—Made in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining) of heavy spruce root. The bottom is strengthened with circles of embroidered twist in root. Double handles are of bear hide. The upper edge around the mouth is finished in the usual way by turning the ends of the warp strands down on the inside (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—Most carefully woven with ornamentation of natural and colored grass. Both decorative bands show a design known to the Yakutats as *guth-lu'h-ku* and to the Chilkats as *sarh-shar tootsee.* Below the decorative bands are vertical lines of ornamentation in grass representing *klaok shar yar kee'-kee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found at Haines, Deshu, but not the work of the Chilkats. Clearly of Yakutat workmanship and procured in trade. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. VIII, no 5.)

6. 84006 Diameter 44.5 cm, depth 37.2 cm

TYPE—*Tchu-qwelth*

FUNCTION—Used as a trunk for clothing.

CONSTRUCTION—Made in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining) of spruce root. The bottom is reinforced with circles of twisted stitch enclosing the outer weft strand. The upper edge has five rows of false embroidery around the weft strand and the edge is in the usual finish, with the warp ends turned over and down along the preceding strand and enclosed in the twining (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—Two broad ornamental bands of false embroidery in natural and colored grass are in similar designs, *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* and *guth-lu'h-ku.* The narrow middle band, in natural and colored grass, represents the motif *tlathlu',* enclosing, above and below, the figure *klaok shar yar kee'-kee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Of Yakutat workmanship but found at St. Paul, Kodiak Island. The inhabitants of Kodiak have long depended upon the Tlingits or Yakutats for their supply of baskets, as they themselves only weave in grasses. (Evidence reported by Molly Lee [1981] indicates that spruce root baskets from Kodiak Island and other Pacific Eskimo areas are distinct and were probably made in situ. The argument fits well with known relationships between Aleut twined grass and Tlingit spruce root baskets. The Pacific Eskimo tradition provides a connecting distribution between these areas. The information reported by Emmons indicates that by the end of the 19th century some Tlingit baskets were being traded from Yakutat to Kodiak Island. In support of Lee's argument, none of the Tlingit baskets collected by Emmons on Kodiak Island has the evenly spaced small design elements described by her as being characteristic of Kodiak Island and the Pacific Eskimos. It is important to note that such elements do occur on Aleut grass baskets. The best interpretation of this contradictory evidence is that baskets were made on Kodiak Island in a distinct style prior to about 1880 but after that time were received in trade from Yakutat.)

7. 84007 Diameter 12.5 cm, depth 6.0 cm

TYPE—*Tu-dar huck*

FUNCTION—A small basket of this type would be used to hold trinkets or as a girl's workbox.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in middle weave, the sides and top are in close weave (two-strand twining). (The border corresponds to border 1 in Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—False embroidery in natural and dyed grass. The walls are in the *kon-naste* design, while between the plain grass is the double *kha'-tu.* The cover is in the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* design. The black broken lines around the bottom of the wall are in the *khartse kut-r-ka-dee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Made by a Sitka weaver.

8. 84008 Diameter 37.0 cm, depth 29.0 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*

FUNCTION—Used for storage and to carry roots and berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom of the basket and the lower portion of the sides are reinforced by rows of twisted stitch in root; the upper edge around the outside is similarly strengthened. The warp ends are turned under on the inside (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—False embroidery in natural and dyed grass. The two broader ornamental bands are in the *thluhl k-yar-nee* and *kah-ghu'n kar-ha'r-ku* designs, while the middle band is in the *tla-thlu'* and *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* motifs.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Made at Yakutat or Kayak Island by the Tlingits and procured in trade by the Kodiak people. These baskets were in great demand.

9. 84009 Diameter 32.5 cm, depth 27.5 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*

FUNCTION—Used to hold berries and roots. Carried on the back by means of a strap across the shoulders and breast.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). Finished by turning the ends of the warp strand down on the inside (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7). Fitted with two handles of twisted bear hide.

ORNAMENTATION—The two broader false embroidery bands, in grass on colored root, represent the *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* motif. The narrow middle band, in grass, is in the *ut kheet-see'-tee* design. Below the decorative bands on each side are three vertical lines of the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* design. The upper edge is ornamented with a line of false embroidery.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe, but originally made at Yakutat and procured in trade there.

10. 84010 Diameter 30.5 cm, depth 29.5 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*

FUNCTION—Berry basket.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is woven in *khark-ghee-su't* weave and the sides are in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). The top is finished off with several lines of the embroidered twist stitch; the warp ends are turned down on the inside (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7). Fitted with two bear hide handles.

ORNAMENTATION—The two broader bands of false embroidery are in colored root and grass and represent the *kon-naste ar-kee'-kee* and *kha'-tu* designs, while the narrow medial band, in grass and maidenhair fern stem, is in the *ut kheet-see'-tee* design. Below the ornamental bands are four double vertical lines of false embroidery in grass and maidenhair fern in the *kin-da'r-kar* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe, but made by the Yakutat people and traded to the Chilkats.

11. 84011 Diameter 25.8 cm, depth 25.0 cm

TYPE—*Tchu-qwelth*

FUNCTION—Used to hold clothing and small personal effects.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). Strengthened at the circumference of the bottom by three rows of three-strand, ropelike weave and, just above, by embroidered twist. The upper border is finished in the usual hook stitch and with the warp strands turned down (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The two broader bands of false embroidery, in colored grass on dyed root, are in the *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* design; the narrow medial band is in *ut kheet-see'-tee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Yakutat.

12. 84012 Diameter 47.5 cm, depth 35.8 cm

TYPE—*Kluckt tar-tu'n*

FUNCTION—Stationary berry basket.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). The bottom is strengthened with four spirals of overlaying twist in root. The edge is finished by turning the warp ends under the twining of the weft (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7). It is fitted with two twisted hide handles.

ORNAMENTATION—The false embroidery in colored grass shows two bands of the *tla-thlu'* design. Below the ornamental bands, in vertical rows, is the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found at Klukwan, on the Chilkat River, the Chilkat tribe. Made at Yakutat and procured in trade in the early days.

13. 84013 Diameter 24.5 cm, depth 24.0 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*

FUNCTION—When found, it was being used by a woman as a sewing basket for small pieces of cloth and clothing.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). False embroidery reinforcement occurs around the bottom where the warp strands are turned up to form the walls. The top is finished by turning under and weaving in the warp ends (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The two broader bands, in colored root and natural dried grass, are combined to produce the *qwun kheet-see'-tee* design. The narrow medial lines are in the Yakutat design known as *guth-lu'h-ku.*

PROVENIENCE—Eyak. Collected from Prince William Sound from a small tribe of Eskimos originally living about Eyak Lake and Orca who know themselves as *Eyak Tellar* or *Yote qwau.* They are intermarried and dominated by the neighboring Tlingits of Controller Bay and Kayak Island. Borrowing much from the Tlingits, they learned to weave in spruce root in a like manner, though with very heavy strands of root and grass. (It may be this Eyak style that Lee [1981] refers to as the Kodiak Island and Pacific Eskimo style.)

14. 84014 Diameter 20.0 cm, depth 16.5 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*

FUNCTION—Used on top of the back, suspended by means of a cord over the shoulders, to carry berries and roots. This basket corresponds in size to *sahk-kah to'n-nar.*

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in middle weave and the sides are in close weave (two-strand twining). The edge is finished by turning down the warp strands on the inside and enclosing them with twining (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7). Two rows of false embroidery over the twining strengthen the rim.

ORNAMENTATION—Two broader bands of false embroidery in grass are in the *kou'sh-tar kus-see'-tee* design. The middle band is in the *klake da kheet-see'-tee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found among the Haida people of Masset, Queen Charlotte Islands, but of Tlingit origin and workmanship. Either procured in trade or made by a Tlingit woman married into the Haidas.

15. 84015 Diameter 20.0 cm, depth 17.5 cm

TYPE—(Not identified.)

FUNCTION—(Appears to be in the form and size of a berry basket of the *sahk-kah to'n-nar* type.)

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in both middle weave and close weave (two-strand twining). The border is finished in the regular way by turning down the warp ends and twining them with the weft (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The ornamental band is doubled (reflection along a horizontal axis), forming two like bands separated by a line of colored root. The designs represented are *tla-thlu'* and *klaok shar yar kee'-kee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found on or near the Queen Charlotte Islands, but of Tlingit origin and workmanship. Procured in trade from the Northern people.

16. 84016 Diameter 13.5 cm, depth 13.2 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—A small berry basket suspended around the neck and carried in front. (Freshly picked berries are first placed in this type of

basket. When it is filled, the berries are poured into a second, larger basket carried on the back.)

CONSTRUCTION—In ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). The handles are of hide. (The edge is finished in the usual way by turning down the warp ends.) (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7.)

ORNAMENTATION—The band of false embroidery, in grass, is in the *ars suck har ha'-yar-ku* motif.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe, but procured from the Hoonah tribe of Cross Sound.

17. 84017 Diameter 13.0 cm, depth 12.0 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Berry basket suspended from the neck and carried in front.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining) and strengthened about the bottom with the three-strand, ropelike stitch. The upper edge is finished in the usual means by turning down the warp ends (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The two broad false embroidery bands represent *ut-tu-wa'rk-kee*; the narrow band is the *ut kheet-see'-tee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe, but of Yakutat make and procured in trade.

18. 84018 Diameter 12.0 cm, depth 11.8 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Suspended around the neck and used in berry picking.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). The top edge is finished in the usual manner by turning under the warp strands (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The two broad bands of dyed grass are in false embroidery designs, *yan-nar-ate kah tuck-tar-see* and *kah-ghu'n kar-ha'r-ku,* while the narrow band between is in the *ut kheet-see'-tee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found at St. Paul, Kodiak Island, but of Yakutat workmanship. (See editor's note to basket 6.)

19. 84019 Diameter 17.8 cm, depth 15.0 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Carried around the neck while picking berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining) and the middle weave, *khark-ghee-su't.* The top is finished in the usual turning in of the work. The narrow ornamental band around the top is in *shuck kuhk,* the strawberry weave (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The two wider false embroidery bands of colored root and grass are in the *tla-thlu'* and *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* designs, while the narrow medial band of colored grass is in *klake da kheet-see'-tee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Angoon, Admiralty Island, the Hutsnuwu tribe.

20. 84020 Diameter 16.5 cm, depth 15.0 cm

TYPE—*Tu-dar huck*

FUNCTION—Emmons believed that it was originally a covered basket of the type *khuk-khuk-wuk,* a woman's workbasket.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). The bottom is reinforced by means of five concentric circles of overlaying twist stitch. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The false embroidery of grass consists of three wide and three narrow bands covering the entire outside surface. The wider bands are in the *sig-ga-dee' tee'-shee* design, while the narrow ones are in the *ut kheet-see'-tee* motif.

PROVENIENCE—From Kayak Islands, the *guth-le-uk qwan* people. It is a very old type, in both dimensions and style of ornamentation.

21. 84021 Diameter 16.0 cm, depth 14.5 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—This particular basket was used by a woman for storing away small articles of work and clothing, but it is of the type which was suspended around the neck while picking berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). Strengthened at the outer edge of the bottom where the sides turn up by one row of the three-strand twist.

The top edge is finished by turning in the ends of the warp uprights (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The two wider false embroidery bands and the narrow enclosed band in colored root and grass are in the *ut kheet-see'-tee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, Alaska, the Sitka tribe. (This basket is now in the collection of the Logan Museum, Beloit College, Wisconsin.)

22. 84022 Diameter 8.0 cm, depth 10.8 cm

TYPE—*Athle yet*

FUNCTION—An individual's cup from which to drink salt water.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). The upper edge is finished with a plaited four-strand weave, and the warp ends are turned down inside the basket (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12). It is fitted with a twisted handle of two-strand spruce root cord.

ORNAMENTATION—The two broader bands of false embroidery are in the *ut kohk-thla'-ku* and *ut-tu-wa'rk-kee* designs. The narrow middle band of grass and *Equisetum* (horsetail rush) is in the *ut kheet-see'-tee* design. Above and below the ornamental bands are vertical rows of the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* motif.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe, but believed to have been made by the Hoonah.

23. 84023 Diameter 7.5 cm, depth 10.5 cm

TYPE—*Athle yet*

FUNCTION—Used as an individual's drinking basket or saltwater cup.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in the *khark-ghee-su't* weave; the sides are in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). It was originally fitted with a spruce root cord handle. The top edge is finished in the regular way (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—False embroidery in plain and colored grass and possibly horsetail, *Equisetum*, is in a personal design. The many basket makers (Emmons) consulted disagree on whether the figure is *de-gar* or *ars suck har ha'-yar-ku*. Below the broader band are the *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* and *sarh-shar tootsee* designs.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

24. 84024 Diameter 9.5 cm, depth 11.5 cm

TYPE—*Athle yet*

FUNCTION—Used as an individual's drinking cup, or saltwater cup.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in *khark-ghee-su't* weave and the sides are in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). The upper edge is turned in and finished in a four-strand weft weave (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12).

ORNAMENTATION—The false embroidery band is in the design known to the Chilkats as *sarh-shar tootsee*. It is here represented as doubled, the lower half being inverted to produce a more symmetrical effect.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe, but of Hoonah or Yakutat workmanship, probably the former.

25. 84025 Diameter 7.5 cm, depth 9.2 cm

TYPE—*Athle yet*

FUNCTION—Used as an individual's drinking basket or saltwater cup.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The basket is in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining) and the top edge is finished in the usual manner (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7). It is fitted with a single handle of twisted spruce root.

ORNAMENTATION—The two outside bands of false embroidery are in the design known as *sarh-shar tootsee*. The central band is in the *klake da kheet-see'-tee* motif. Above and below the decorative zones are four vertical lines of the design known generally as *shon ghe-kulth kah ka'tch-ul-tee*, but among this people (the Gun-nah-ho) the term *tsutsk gu-nar-see* is sometimes used.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From the Gun-nah-ho people, the Hoonah tribe.

26. 84026 Diameter 6.5 cm, depth 9.0 cm

TYPE—*Athle yet*

FUNCTION—Used as an individual's drinking basket or saltwater cup.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary

close weave (two-strand twining), and the top edge is in the usual finish (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7). Fitted with a single handle of twisted spruce root.

ORNAMENTATION—The two wider false embroidery bands are in the *sarh-shar tootsee* design; the central band is *klake da kheet-see'-tee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

27. 84027 Diameter 9.5 cm, depth 11.2 cm

TYPE—*Athle yet*

FUNCTION—Used as a saltwater drinking cup. An individual's basket that is never used by another.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining), with the edge finished by turning down the warp ends on the inside and securing them with a four-ply flat sennit (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12).

ORNAMENTATION—The two bands of false embroidery encircling the walls are in the *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* design. Above and below these bands is a vertical design in grass known as *ars suck har ha'-yar-ku.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Collected at Klukwan, on the Chilkat River, the Chilkat tribe.

28. 84028 Diameter 8.2 cm, depth 11.2 cm

TYPE—*Athle yet*

FUNCTION—Used as an individual's saltwater drinking cup.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining) and fitted with a single handle of two-strand twisted spruce root. Finished at the edge by turning down the warp ends and twining them together with the weft (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The bands of false embroidery in natural and dyed grass are in the *khu wou kus say-ya'-yee* design. Below is the *shon ghe-kulth kah ka'tch-ul-tee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit.

29. 84029 Diameter 7.0 cm, depth 11.0 cm

TYPE—*Athle yet*

FUNCTION—Used as an individual's saltwater drinking cup.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). The upper edge is finished in plaiting (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12). Fitted with a single handle of two-strand twisted spruce root.

ORNAMENTATION—The two outer false embroidery bands are in the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* design. The middle band is in the *ut kheet-see'-tee* motif. Below the band is a figure generally conceded to be *shon ghe-kulth kah ka'tch-ul-tee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

30. 84030 Diameter 8.0 cm, depth 10.5 cm

TYPE—*Athle yet*

FUNCTION—Used by an individual as a saltwater drinking cup.

CONSTRUCTION—A portion of an old spruce root basket. The bottom is missing. The upper edge is plaited with extra weft strands (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12).

ORNAMENTATION—Of grass and maidenhair fern dyed black. The false embroidery bands show a (mirror-reflected) figure in the design known to these people (the Hoonah Kow) as *sarh-shar tootsee.* Below this are two representations of the *shon ghe-kulth kah ka'tch-ul-tee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From an old house in Klart Heenee of Bartlett Bay, Icy Strait, the Hoonah Kow.

31. 84031 Diameter 7.5 cm, depth 11.2 cm

TYPE—*Athle yet*

FUNCTION—An individual's saltwater drinking cup.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in the Chilkat weave. The top edge is finished with a plaited border (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12).

ORNAMENTATION—Decorated with shell and the tail feathers of a flicker. It is of wonderfully fine weave of two colored roots which form the ornamentation together with a band of skip stitch around the mouth.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. This basket was found in a dilapidated grave house of a shaman of the Gun-nah-ho people just across the Chilkat divide.

32. 84032 Diameter 6.8 cm, depth 9.2 cm

TYPE—(Native name is not known.)

FUNCTION—Used to contain the down of sea birds for personal decoration.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in cross warp twining. Fitted with a single handle of two-strand twisted spruce root. (Finished with border 12, Emmons, 1903, p. 248.)

ORNAMENTATION—The upper close work band is a Chilkat type of ornamentation, combining close weave (two-strand twining) with skip stitch.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found in a shaman's grave house on the banks of the Chilkat.

33. 84033 Diameter 27.5 cm, depth 22.5 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*

FUNCTION—Carried on the back to fill with berries, roots, and such.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). At the lower circumference where the walls turn up from the bottom are several circles of three-strand twist, *uh ta'hk-ka,* which adds extra strength. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The two broader bands of false embroidery are in several elaborate and pleasing designs, a combination often occurring on older baskets; they include *ku klate-ar ku-ou, ut kohk-thla'-ku,* and *shuh-tuck ou-hu'.* The strawberry weave design, *shuck kuhk,* occurs in the other three designs as an ornamental weave. The narrow middle band is in the *ut kheet-see'-tee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. This basket was made in Sitka about 1884 and was procured before it had ever been used.

34. 84034 Diameter 31.0 cm, depth 28.0 cm

TYPE—*Khuckt tar-tu'n*

FUNCTION—This basket was originally of the largest size; it saw use both as a ceremonial basket to hold foods at feasts and as a container to carry berries. It was later used as a clothes basket for storage of personal effects.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining), with skip stitch at regular intervals to form geometric designs after the manner of ornamentation of the spruce root hat border. The bottom is in close weave and the border edge is finished in four-ply sennit (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12). Made over by cutting off the best portion of the sides and adding a bottom.

ORNAMENTATION—The two narrow false embroidery bands are peculiar to the *kluck tar-tu'n* basket type and represent the *sarh-shar tootsee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. A very old, worn basket found at Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe, but said to have been woven by a woman of the Yakutat people. It was stored in an old deserted house and has decayed in places. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. XI, no. 4.)

35. 84035 Diameter 13.5 cm, depth 13.5 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—A berry basket carried in front, hanging from the neck.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). Around the outer circumference of the bottom is one circle of the three-stranded weft weave known as *uh ta'hk-ka*—twisted, for strength. The upper edge at the mouth is the regular finish (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The two broader false embroidery bands are in a pleasing combination of designs, *ku klate-ar ku-ou, ut kohk-thla'ku,* and *shuh-tuck ou-hu'.* The narrow middle band is in the *ut kheet-see'-tee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. It was found at Sitka, in the loft of an old Russian government building that was torn down in 1900.

36. 84036 Diameter 23.0 cm, depth 19.5 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*

FUNCTION—Carried on the back to hold berries and roots.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in the *khark-ghee-su't* weave. The sides are in the ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). The edge at the mouth is finished off in four-strand plaiting (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12).

ORNAMENTATION—The two outside false embroidery bands are in the *sarh-shar tootsee* design; the central band is in *kitch hon-ar-ghart.* Above and below the decorative bands are vertical rows of the design *klaok shar yar kee'-kee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Kake

tribe of Kupreanof Island. (This is not the Klukwan of the Chilkat tribe.)

37. 84037 Diameter 20.5 cm, depth 20.0 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*

FUNCTION—Used as a berry basket, carried on the back.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). A single circle of three-strand twist is at the outer circumference of the bottom. The upper edge at the mouth is finished in four-strand plaiting (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12).

ORNAMENTATION—The two wider false embroidery bands are in the designs named *wou'sh-ka-dee sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* and *kon-naste ar-kee'-kee.* A narrow middle band is in the *ut kheet-see'-tee* design. Above and below the decorative band is the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* motif. The ornamental embroidery is in natural and colored grass and possibly *Equisetum.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klart Heenee, Bartlett Bay, in Icy Strait; the Hoonah tribe.

38. 84038 Diameter 20.0 cm, depth 15.2 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Carried around the neck when picking berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). Strengthened around the base with overlaying twist and regularly finished at the upper edge (Emmons, 1903, p. 246, border 4).

ORNAMENTATION—The two outer false embroidery bands are in the *ut kheet-see'-tee* design, but the figure is distorted or represented here by a variation having a personal value. Below and above, enclosing the central design band, is a more traditional *ut kheet-see'-tee.* Two continuous lines of false embroidery design known as *klake-ar-ton* separate the inner and outer designs.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Yakutat, the Yakutat tribe.

39. 84039 Diameter 19.0 cm, depth 17.0 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Of the type that was hung around the neck to receive freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining); strengthened at the base of the walls by overlaying twist and three-strand twist. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The two outer bands of false embroidery are in the *kah-ghu'n kar-ha'r-ku* design. The central band is in the *guth-lu'h-ku* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found at St. Paul, Kodiak Island, but procured in trade from Kayak Island, where it was made.

40. 84040 Diameter 19.5 cm, depth 18.0 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Carried around the neck when picking berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining), except for the bottom, which is in middle weave. It is finished in the regular way (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7). It is fitted with two handles of hide secured to the sides.

ORNAMENTATION—The two broader bands of false embroidery are in the *yehlh ku'-ou* design, alternating with *kha'-tu.* Above and below the ornamental bands is the *shon ghe-kulth kah ka'tch-ul-tee* design alternating with *klaok shar yar kee'-kee.*

PROVENIENCE—Found at Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe, but procured in trade from the Hoonah Kow and characterized by the elaboration of design over the entire basket.

41. 84041 Diameter 17.5 cm, depth 17.5 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Carried around the neck while berry picking.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in middle, or *khark-ghee-su't,* weave, except in the wake of the ornamentation, where it is in plain weave (two-strand twining). The upper edge is regularly finished (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The two outer false embroidery bands are in the *klake-ar-ton* design with what may have been one of the tying designs occurring at intervals. The central band, in grass

and maidenhair fern stem, is in *thlukh qwar-ye'-tee* enclosing the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

42. 84042 Diameter 14.5 cm, depth 15.0 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Suspended around the neck to carry freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in *khark-ghee-su't* weave, except in the wake of the ornamental bands and between them, where it necessarily has to be in close weave (two-strand twining). The top edge is finished off in the regular manner (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The two false embroidery bands are of grass in the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Angoon, Admiralty Island, the Hutsnuwu.

43. 84043 Diameter 14.0 cm, depth 15.8 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Carried around the neck for picking berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in the regular close weave (two-strand twining), reinforced at the base of the walls by several circles of three-strand twist and overlaying twist in root. The upper edge is regularly finished (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The two outer false embroidery bands are in the design known to the people as *guth-hu'h-ku.* The middle band is in the *ut kheet-see'-tee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found at St. Paul, Kodiak Island, but procured from the Guth-le-uk-qwan of Kayak Island, where it was made.

44. 84044 Diameter 13.5 cm, depth 15.8 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Carried around the neck to pick berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in *khark-ghee-su't* weave. There is also a band of this weave about the upper edge, while the remainder of the wall is in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining) (Emmons, 1903, p. 245, border 1).

ORNAMENTATION—The false embroidery bands of this basket are peculiarly arranged. The upper band is in the *shon ghe-kulth kah ka'tch-ul-tee* design. The lower band is in the more elaborate variation of the *hootz kus-see'-tee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe. From the style of decoration in grass, which is foreign to the Chilkat, it was probably made by a woman from one of the other Tlingit groups.

45. 84045 Diameter 15.5 cm, depth 13.8 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Carried around the neck to hold freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining) and *khark-ghee-su't* weave. The upper edge is in the usual finish (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The false embroidery of grass in a single band about the base is peculiarly placed. It represents the design known as *khu wou kus say-ya'-yee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Angoon, the Hutsnuwu of Admiralty Island.

46. 84046 Diameter 14.5 cm, depth 14.0 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Hung around the neck to hold freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in middle, or *khark-ghee-su't,* weave, and the the sides are in close weave (two-strand twining). The upper edge is finished in plaiting (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12).

ORNAMENTATION—The two outer bands of false embroidery are in the *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* design, and the middle band is in *klaok shar yar kee'-kee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe, but of Hoonah workmanship.

47. 84047 Diameter 12.5 cm, depth 13.2 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Carried around the neck to hold freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). The upper edge ends with the regular finish (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—Two adjacent decorative bands of false embroidery are composed of the *tla-thlu'* and *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* designs.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Killisnoo, Admiralty Island, the Hutsnuwu.

48. 84048 Diameter 11.5 cm, depth 11.2 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Carried around the neck to hold freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in middle, or *khark-ghee-su't,* weave; the sides are in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining) (Emmons, 1903, p. 245, border 1).

ORNAMENTATION—About the sides, above and below the ornamental zone of false embroidery, are several lines of embroidery in grass in the overlaying twist. The two outer ornamental bands are in the *thluhl k-yar-nee* design, while the middle band is in *klaok shar yar kee'-kee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe. It is not of Chilkat workmanship and most probably came from Sitka.

49. 84049 Diameter 10.5 cm, depth 9.0 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Carried around the neck to hold freshly picked berries. A basket of this size would have been carried by a little girl on a berry-picking expedition. Also, it would have been used for eating berries on her return to the village.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in *khark-ghee-su't* weave with the regular close weave (two-strand twining) in the wake of the ornamentation and around the upper edge. (Finished with border 12, Emmons, 1903, p. 248.)

ORNAMENTATION—The false embroidery band is in the design known as *sarh-shar tootsee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe. Probably made by a more southern Tlingit woman married into the tribe or by a Chilkat woman who had lived elsewhere for a period, as the colored ornamentation is foreign to the Chilkat.

50. 84050 Diameter 10.5 cm, depth 10.8 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Carried around the neck to hold freshly picked berries. This size would have been used by a child.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in *khark-ghee-su't* weave and the sides are in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 11, Emmons, 1903, p. 248.)

ORNAMENTATION—The two outer false embroidery bands are in the *sarh-shar tootsee* design. Between these bands, in plain and colored roots, are two hardly discernible designs, *shuck kuhk* and *yulth thlu-thlee'te nu'-ku.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Collected from Killisnoo, Admiralty Island, the Hutsnuwu.

51. 84051 Diameter 15.0 cm, depth 14.0 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Carried around the neck to hold freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). The top is finished in the regular way (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The ornamental zone is in the *thluhl k-yar-nee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe, but probably of Hoonah workmanship.

52. 84052 Diameter 14.8 cm, depth 13.8 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Carried around the neck to hold freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in middle, or *khark-ghee-su't,* weave, except in the wake of the ornamentation. The top is in the usual finish (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7). At the outer circumference of the bottom is a single row of the three-strand, ropelike weft weave.

ORNAMENTATION—The two false embroidery bands in grass are in the *klaok shar yar kee'-*

kee design; between them are three straight lines in colored root known as *klake-ar-ton.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe.

53. 84053 Diameter 14.5 cm, depth 14.5 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Carried around the neck to hold freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root and fitted with caribou skin handles. The sides are in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining), while the bottom is in middle weave, *khark-ghee-su't.* The upper edge is finished in plaiting (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12). At the outer circumference of the bottom is a single row of the three-strand twist.

ORNAMENTATION—The two broader false embroidery bands are in the *sarh-shar tootsee* design; the narrow central band is in *klake da kheetsee'-tee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From the Hoonah tribe living on Icy Strait.

54. 84054 Diameter 13.0 cm, depth 12.2 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Carried around the neck to hold freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in *khark-ghee-su't* weave, except where the ornamentation comes in a band around the top. At the outer circumference of the bottom is a single circle of the three-strand weft weave (three-strand twining) in root. The top edge is regularly finished (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The false embroidery band is in the *shon ghe-kulth kah ka'tch-ul-tee* design, while the separating bars are sometimes called *ars suck har ha'-yar-ku.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe. Probably made by a woman from some other tribe or one who had learned to ornament in colored grass.

55. 84055 Diameter 14.0 cm, depth 10.2 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Carried around the neck to hold freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in regular close weave (two-strand twining), with a single circle of three-strand twist around the outer circumference of the bottom and plaiting around the top. (Finished with border 11, Emmons, 1903, p. 248.) Fitted with two deerskin handles or loops.

ORNAMENTATION—The false embroidery band is in the *hootz kus-see'-tee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe, but of Hoonah workmanship.

56. 84056 Diameter 14.0 cm, depth 13.5 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Suspended around the neck to carry freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in *khark-ghee-su't* weave and the sides are in regular close weave (two-strand twining). Around the outer edge of the bottom is a single row of three-strand twist. The upper edge is regularly finished. (This appears to have been border 11, Emmons, 1903, p. 248.) Two hide handles have been attached for suspension.

ORNAMENTATION—The two broader bands of false embroidery are in *sig-ga-dee' tee'-shee.* In the middle of the design is a smaller, like figure divided into quarters, each of which is *hootz kus-see'-tee* and *kin-da'r-kar.* The narrow middle band is in the *thluhl k-yar-nee* and *kahghu'n kar-ha'r ku* designs.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Kake tribe of Kupreanof Island. (This is not the Klukwan of the Chilkat tribe.)

57. 84057 Diameter 8.5 cm, depth 9.2 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—A child's basket carried around the neck to hold freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in middle weave with two spirals of close weave (two-strand twining) at the beginning of the walls. The finish is in flat sennit (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12). It is fitted with two loop handles.

ORNAMENTATION—At the top, geometric ornamentation is produced by using skip stitch.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe.

58. 84058 Diameter 40.0 cm, depth 26.5 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*

FUNCTION—Carried on the back while berry picking.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining), with the bottom strongly reinforced by many spirals of overlaying twist. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—Two broader false embroidery bands are in the *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* design, separated by a more conventionalized variant of the design known to the Yakutat as *guth-lu'h-ku.* The narrow medial band is in the *ut kheet-see'-tee* design. Below the ornamental bands at equal intervals are four designs, two each of *hootz kus-see'-tee* and *thluhl k-yar-nee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found at St. Paul, Kodiak Island, where it was used to store roots and berries. Because of age and wear, it has been cut down several inches in height. Of Yakutat workmanship, it was procured in trade. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. VI, no. 4.)

59. 84059 Diameter 18.0 cm, depth 7.2 cm

TYPE—*Tu-dar huck*

FUNCTION—Used by a woman as a workbasket.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in middle weave; sides and top are in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—False embroidery in grass. The walls are in a double variant of the *guth-lu'h-ku* design. The *thlukh qwar-ye'-tee* design runs around the bottom of the walls and both the edge and outer circumference of the cover. The raised center of the cover is in the *gwulth ha cou'tch-ee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

60. 84060 Diameter 36.0 cm, depth 33.8 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*

FUNCTION—Its size is rather too great to carry on the back, and it was used more to hold berries poured in from the baskets carried on the back.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). The bottom is reinforced by circles of embroidered twist, which also appears at the bottom of the sides. The upper edge is finished by turning in the warp ends (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7). Fitted with two single handles of hide.

ORNAMENTATION—The two broader false embroidery bands are in the *kou'sh-tar kus-see'-tee* design and the narrow middle band is in *ut kheet-see'-tee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found at Klukwan, the winter village of the Chilkat tribe on the Chilkat River, but originally procured in trade from the Yakutat people living on the seacoast about Bering Bay.

61. 84061 Diameter 35.5 cm, depth 28.5 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*

FUNCTION—Carried on top of the back to receive freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). The edge is finished by turning the warp ends under and twining them in with the standing warp (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—Two broader bands of false embroidery are in the *ut-tu-wa'rk-kee* design, as named by the Yakutat. This design overlays narrow bands of dyed spruce root in the *yan-nar-ate kah tuck-tar-see* design. The narrow medial band is in the *ut kheet-see'-tee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found folded up and preserved as an heirloom of an old Chilkat family at Klukwan on the Chilkat River. It is of Yakutat or Hoonah workmanship and was evidently procured in trade from the south. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. VI, no. 2.)

62. 84062 Diameter 15.0 cm, depth 14.0 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Carried around the neck for freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in open weave and the sides are in close weave (two-strand twining). The top is finished by turning down the ends of the warp strands along with the top two weft strands (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 8).

ORNAMENTATION—The upper and lower bands of false embroidery are in the *thlukh qwar-ye'-tee* design. The narrow middle band is composed of the *thluhl k-yar-nee* and *kah-ghu'n kar-ha'r-ku* designs.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sinta-ka-heen-ee, the Auk tribe, but more probably of Hoonah make.

63. 84063 Diameter 28.0 cm, depth 24.2 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*

FUNCTION—Baskets of this character were often used for packing away small pieces of clothing and, in that case, may or may not be fitted with handles of twisted root or hide.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in the regular close weave (two-strand twining) throughout. The finished edge is worked by turning down the ends of the warp strands on the inside, with three spirals of embroidered weave used to strengthen the edge (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The two broader bands of false embroidery are in the *thlukh qwar-ye'-tee* design; the medial band is in *ut kheet-see'-tee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

64. 84064 Diameter 29.0 cm, depth 29.5 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*

FUNCTION—Used on top of the back to carry berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in middle, or *khark-ghee-su't,* weave, except around the base and in the wake of the ornamental bands. Above and below the ornamental bands and around the outer circumference of the bottom are circles of the three-strand twist. The upper edge at the mouth is finished in a four-strand plaiting (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12).

ORNAMENTATION—The two false embroidery bands are in the design known to this tribe as *sarh-shar tootsee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Dundas Bay, Cross Sound, the Hoonah Kow.

65. 84065 Diameter 28.0 cm, depth 23.2 cm

TYPE—*Tchu-qwelth*

FUNCTION—Made for use as a receptacle for clothing and woman's work.

CONSTRUCTION—Of spruce root in *khark-ghee-su't* weave on the bottom and the regular close weave (two-strand twining) over the walls. Simply cut off flush at the upper edge (Emmons, 1903, p. 245, border 1).

ORNAMENTATION—The upper and lower false embroidery bands are in the *sig-ga-dee' tee'-shee* and *kin-da'r-kar* designs. The two bands enclosing the narrow middle band are in *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* and *kon-naste,* while the narrow middle band is in *klake da kheet-see'-tee.* The purple black material used in the false embroidery is the stem of the maidenhair fern. Dyed and natural grass is also used in the false embroidery, while the narrow bands of color are composed of dyed spruce root.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe. This basket was made in 1897.

66. 84066 Diameter 42.0 cm, height 32.0 cm

TYPE—Ceremonial hat

FUNCTION—A very finely woven and beautiful specimen which was worn at feasts and ceremonies by either sex. Surmounted by four cylinders.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The weave of the crown of the hat is in ropelike three-ply twist. The outsides of the four cylinders mounted on top are in the same weave. The rim of the hat is in close weave combined with skip stitch, thereby producing geometric figures in the weave itself. The edge is finished in plaiting with the warp ends trimmed flush (Emmons, 1903, p. 246, border 6).

ORNAMENTATION—The whole of the hat is ornamentally painted in red, blue, and black to represent a raven, the totemic design of the wearer's clan.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan on the Chilkat River, the Chilkat tribe.

67. 84067 Diameter 21.0 cm, depth 20.0 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*

FUNCTION—Carried on the back for berry picking.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in the regular close weave (two-strand twining), but of a very heavy, coarse material. Around the base are several circles of three-strand twist. The upper edge is finished in the regular fashion (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The false embroidery in grass

is peculiar in that it covers almost the entire wall. The two broad bands are in the *dar-war tar-yee* design, while the two narrow bands are in *sig-ga-dee' tee'-shee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found at St. Paul, Kodiak Island, but from Kayak Island or Controller Bay and procured in trade from the Guth-le-uk quan people. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. V, no. 4.)

68. 84068 Diameter 20.5 cm, depth 19.5 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Carried around the neck to hold freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in the regular close weave (two-strand twining). At the outer edge of the bottom is a single row of the three-strand twist. The upper edge is regularly finished (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The two wider false embroidery bands are in the design *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* and the narrow medial band is in *kitch hon-ar-ghart.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

69. 84069 Diameter 27.0 cm, depth 13.0 cm

TYPE—*Kuhk tar-yee*

FUNCTION—An old-fashioned cooking basket, called a half basket for the lowness of its walls in proportion to its diameter. It is a unique specimen and the only old basket of this character ever seen (by Emmons).

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in regular close weave (two-strand twining). Carefully woven of extra-heavy root strands, reinforced by overlaying twist on the bottom, and strengthened about the base by three lines or circles of three-strand twist. The top is finished off in the usual manner (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7). Where the basket has broken, it is sewn together with sinew.

ORNAMENTATION—The walls are ornamented in three bands of false embroidery, the two outer ones in the *thluhl k-yar-nee* and *kah-ghu'n kar-ha'r-ku* designs, the middle one in the Yakutat design *guth-lu'h-ku.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found in an old house at Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe, but believed to have been procured in trade from the Yakutat tribe. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. X, no. 5.)

70. 84070 Diameter 30.0 cm, depth 30.2 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*

FUNCTION—It seems most probable that this is an experimental piece of the type carried on the back when picking berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining), reinforced about the base by several cords of the three-strand twist. The upper edge is finished in the usual manner (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—(Emmons wrote that this is a very old and interesting specimen, as it is the only basket he had ever seen that had worked upon it a realistic animal or bird figure. The two broad bands of false embroidery are in a design which he had never met elsewhere. The lozenge in any other basket would mean *sig-ga-dee' tee'-shee,* but here it encloses another figure which is thought to represent a spear barb. Emmons is not certain of the identification of the spear barb design.) The narrow medial band is in the *ut kheet-see'-tee* design. Below the ornamental bands are four pictures in straw unknown to any basket maker today, two of which represent birds, probably geese from their long necks. The two other pictures are wholly fanciful and represent nothing known.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. VI, no. 6.)

71. 84071 Diameter 27.5 cm, depth 23.8 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*

FUNCTION—Carried on the back for berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). The bottom and base are strengthened with several rows of overlaying twist. The upper edge is finished after the usual manner (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The two broader bands of false embroidery are in the *kou'sh-tar kus-see'-tee* design. The middle band is in the *ut kheet-see'-tee* pattern.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found at St. Paul, Kodiak Island, but procured in trade from Kayak Island

or Yakutat Bay. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. VI, no. 5.)

72. 84072 Diameter 24.5 cm, depth 21.0 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*

FUNCTION—Carried on the back for berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. It is a very finely woven basket in regular close weave (two-strand twining). Finished about the upper edge after the usual style (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The two broader bands of false embroidery are in a variation of the *tla-thlu'* design, enclosing the figure *klaok shar yar kee'-kee.* Below the decorative bands on two sides is the *yan-nar-ate kah tuck-tar-see* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found at Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. V, no. 6.)

73. 84073 Diameter 27.0 cm, depth 23.5 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*

FUNCTION—Worn on the back to carry berries.

CONSTRUCTION—In ordinary close weave (two-strand twining), reinforced about the base in overlaid extra weft twist and three-strand twist. The upper edge is finished in the usual way (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The two broader false embroidery bands are in *qwun kheet-see'-tee* and the middle band is in the *tla-thlu'* and *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* designs.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found at St. Paul, Kodiak Island, but procured in trade from Kayak Island or Yakutat Bay. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. VII, no. 2.)

74. 84074 Diameter 20.0 cm, depth 19.5 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*

FUNCTION—Worn on the back to carry berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in *khark-ghee-su't* weave and the walls are in close weave (two-strand twining). The upper edge is in the ordinary finish (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The two outer false embroidery bands are in the most ornate form of the *hootz kus-see'-tee* design. The middle band is in the *tla-thlu'* and *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* designs.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Killisnoo, Admiralty Island, the Hutsnuwu tribe. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. V, no. 5.)

75. 84075 Diameter 19.0 cm, depth 16.0 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Carried around the neck to hold freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in middle weave, *khark-ghee-su't,* and the walls are in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). The upper edge has been finished in four-strand plaiting (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12).

ORNAMENTATION—The two wider bands are false embroidered in *kha'-tu* or *kon-naste ar-kee'-kee.* The medial band is a variant of the *tla-thlu'* design, enclosing *klaok shar yar kee'-kee.* Below the ornamental band are unique figures known as *khark kha'rt-se.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe, but believed to have been made by the Hoonah people of Cross Sound. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. V, no. 1.)

76. 84076 Diameter 18.0 cm, depth 17.8 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Carried around the neck to hold freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in middle, or *khark-ghee-su't,* weave, except in the wake of the ornamental false embroidery. The upper edge is finished in the usual way (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The two broader false embroidery bands are in the *thluhl k-yar-nee* design, with the complimentary triangular area in plain root in *hootz kus-see'-tee.* The middle band is in the *ut kheet-see'-tee* pattern.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Deshu, the Chilkoot branch of the Chilkat tribe. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. V, no. 3.)

77. 84077 Diameter 16.0 cm, depth 13.5 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Suspended from the neck to carry berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in *khark-ghee-su't* weave, except in the wake of the ornamentation, where it is in close weave (two-strand twining). The upper edge is finished in the usual manner (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The false embroidery band is in the *tla-thlu'* design, enclosing the figure *klaok shar yar kee'-kee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe, but procured from the Sitka or Hoonah tribes. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. V, no. 2.)

78. 84078 Diameter 14.0 cm, depth 17.0 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Suspended from the neck to carry berries.

CONSTRUCTION—The bottom is in *khark-ghee-su't* weave, the sides in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). Two strengthening rows of three-strand twist are at the base. The upper edge is finished in four-strand plaiting (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12).

ORNAMENTATION—The two false embroidery bands are in the *yan-nar-ate kah tuck-tar-see* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Killisnoo, Admiralty Island, the Hutsnuwu tribe.

79. 84079 Diameter 12.8 cm, depth 11.2 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Suspended from the neck to carry berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in middle, or *khark-ghee-su't,* weave, except in the wake of the false embroidery, where it is in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished in border 7, Emmons, 1903, p. 247.)

ORNAMENTATION—The single false embroidery band is really a combination of two bands with the same design (reflected) in the lower one. It represents *tla-thlu'* enclosing the figure *klaok shar yar kee'-kee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Killisnoo, the Hutsnuwu tribe. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. X, no. 3.)

80. 84080 Diameter 38.0 cm, depth 27.5 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*

FUNCTION—Worn on the back to carry berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). (The border is of type 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The two broader false embroidery bands are in the *yehlh ta-ka'* design, enclosing *klaok shar yar kee'-kee.* The narrow middle band is *ut kheet-see'-tee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found in use at St. Paul, Kodiak Island, but procured in trade from Kayak Island or Yakutat Bay.

81. 84081 Diameter 28.0 cm, depth 23.8 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*

FUNCTION—Worn on the back to carry berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in *khark-ghee-su't* weave and the walls are in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). The top edge was originally in the usual finish, although this has disappeared with use (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The false embroidery band in grass is the design *thlukh qwar-ye'-tee,* enclosing an area of natural spruce root in the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* design. (Three bands of colored weft material make up the field for this design.) Vertically arranged above and below the ornamental zone is the *ars suck har ha'-yar-ku* design; this false embroidery is in grass and the stem of maidenhair fern.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe; made in 1884.

82. 84082 Diameter 24.5 cm, depth 22.0 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*

FUNCTION—Carried on the back to hold berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The walls are in regular close weave (two-strand twining). The bottom is in the close and *khark-ghee-su't* weaves. The top has been cut off at the upper edge of the ornamental zone (Emmons, 1903, p. 245, border 1).

ORNAMENTATION—The two broad false embroidery bands of grass are in the *ut tu-tihk-kha* and *ut-tu-wa'rk-kee* designs; the middle band is in *klake da kheet-see'-tee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Chil-

kat tribe. A very old specimen of great beauty which originally came from Yakutat. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. VIII, no. 3.)

83. 84083 Diameter 16.0 cm, depth 9.8 cm

TYPE—*Tu-dar huck*

FUNCTION—A covered type, used as a woman's workbasket or for small articles.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in middle weave, while the walls are in close weave (two-strand twining), as is the cover. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The bands of false embroidery in plain and colored grass around the walls and on the cover are in the *khu wou kus say-ya'-yee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sinta-ka-heen-ee, near Juneau, the Auk tribe, but from the ornamentation and the general character of the basket, (Emmons believed) it was woven by a Hoonah woman.

84. 84084 Diameter 29.0 cm, depth 23.5 cm

TYPE—(Not identified.)

FUNCTION—Ornamented with dentalia and beads in the fashion of a doctor's drinking basket and said to have been used for that purpose, although it is not of that type.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in middle weave, *khark-ghee-su't,* and the walls are in regular close weave (two-strand twining). The upper border has been cut off flush with the decorative zone (Emmons, 1903, p. 245, border 1).

ORNAMENTATION—The two broader bands of false embroidery in grass are in a variant of the *sarh-shar tootsee* design. The narrow middle line is in the *ut kheet-see'-tee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found in an old, tumbledown grave house of a shaman on Chatham Strait, Admiralty Island. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. VIII, no. 4.)

85. 84085 Diameter 24.5 cm, depth 24.2 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r,* known to the Chilkat as *son-nay*

FUNCTION—Carried on the back to receive freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The body of the basket is in middle, or *khark-ghee-su't,* weave, so popular with the Chilkat. It is of very beautiful workmanship, in very fine strands of root, and fitted with bear hide handles. The upper edge is finished in the characteristic Chilkat four-strand weft plaiting (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12).

ORNAMENTATION—The upper band around the mouth is in close weave with a skip stitch ornamentation in the geometric design known as *yehlh ta-ka'.* (Emmons also uses the word *sark qwa a'r-kee,* which he translates as hat work, for this design.)

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe. Illustrative of their particular work, in technique and ornamentation. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. VIII, no. 1.)

86. 84086 Diameter 18.0 cm, depth 16.8 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Suspended around the neck to hold berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in the *khark-ghee-su't* weave. The walls are in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining).

ORNAMENTATION—The two false embroidery bands in grass and fern stem are in designs so often found in combination, *shuh-tuck ou-hu', kohk-thla'-ku,* and *ku klate-ar ku-ou.* Between the parallelograms in the upper band is the *yan-nar-ate kah tuck-tar-see* design; below are lozenges cut in half, representing *klaok shar yar kee'-kee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Kake tribe, about Keku Strait.

87. 84087 Diameter 31.0 cm, depth 26.0 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*

FUNCTION—Carried on the back to hold berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in *khark-ghee-su't* weave, the sides are in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining), and the upper edge is in the usual finish (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The two false embroidery bands (in grass and fern stem) are separated by a narrow line of plain root. The design, *sarh-*

shar tootsee, is produced (by mirror reflection) along a horizontal axis.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found in the Queen Charlotte Islands and procured in trade from the northern Tlingit.

88. 84088 Diameter 23.0 cm, depth 13.2 cm

TYPE—*Tu-dar huck*

FUNCTION—A woman's covered workbasket with a rattle top.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The walls and cover are in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining) and the bottom is in *khark-ghee-su't* weave. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The sides are false embroidered in grass and fern stem with the *kishst* and *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* designs and a variant of *kon-naste.* The cover is in the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From either Hoonah or Sitka.

89. 84089 Diameter 20.2 cm, depth 13.5 cm

TYPE—*Tu-dar huck*

FUNCTION—Used as a workbasket.

CONSTRUCTION—In ordinary close weave (two-strand twining) throughout. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The walls are ornamented in grass with the *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From St. Paul, Kodiak Island, but of Yakutat workmanship and procured in trade from this tribe.

90. 84090 Diameter 18.0 cm, depth 13.0 cm

TYPE—*Tu-dar huck*

FUNCTION—Used as a woman's workbasket.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in the ordinary close weave (two-strand twining) throughout. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The sides of the basket are false embroidered in dyed and natural grass with the *guth-lu'h-ku* design. The cover is in the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* design and the raised central chamber is in the *gwulth ha cou'tch-ee* figure.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From the Hoonah or Sitka tribes.

91. 84091 Diameter 17.0 cm, depth 9.8 cm

TYPE—*Tu-dar huck*

FUNCTION—Covered workbasket with rattle in the top.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. Both basket and cover are in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The sides are false embroidered in natural grass with the *khartse kut-r-ka-dee* design, while the central raised cover of the rattle compartment is a distorted representation of *thluhl k-yar-nee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From the Hoonah or Sitka tribes.

92. 84092 Diameter 14.8 cm, depth 6.2 cm

TYPE—*Tu-dar huck*

FUNCTION—Covered basket with rattle in the top, used by women to keep work and small articles.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining) throughout. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The sides are in a combination of false embroidery designs in grass and *Equisetum* often found on old baskets. The designs include *shuh-tuck ou-hu', kohk-thla'-ku,* and *klaok shar yar kee'-kee.* Around the bottom of the cover these designs are represented in half sections. The top surface of the cover is in the *thluhl k-yar-nee* design, while the cover of the rattle compartment is in the *gwulth ha cou'tch-ee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From the Sitka or Hoonah districts.

93. 84093 Diameter 13.0 cm, depth 7.0 cm

TYPE—*Tu-dar huck*

FUNCTION—A covered basket with a rattle in the top. Used by women as a workbox for small articles. The cover is missing.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in *khark-ghee-su't* weave and the sides, in the wake of the ornamentation, are in ordi-

nary close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The false embroidery of the sides is in grass with the *ars suck har ha'-yar-ku* design. The space between the false embroidery forms the *ut-tu-wa'rk-kee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found at St. Paul, Kodiak Island, but procured in trade from the Yakutats.

94. 84094 Diameter 11.0 cm, depth 8.5 cm

TYPE—(Not identified.)

FUNCTION—(Not identified.)

CONSTRUCTION—The Haida made very few covered baskets and seldom employed this character of ornamentation. The basket and cover are in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining) throughout. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—Basket and cover are ornamented with dyed weft material. The designs are known to the Tlingit as *shuck kuhk,* alternated with *yulth thlu-thlee'te nu'-ku.*

PROVENIENCE—Haida. From Prince of Wales Island, Haida area.

95. 84095 Diameter 19.0 cm, depth 8.0 cm

TYPE—*Tu-dar huck*

FUNCTION—Used by the women as a receptacle for work and small articles.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom and a portion of the top are in *khark-ghee-su't* weave. The top carries a rattle. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The sides, with false embroidery in grass and fern stems, are in the *sarh-shar tootsee* design. The top is in the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From the Hoonah or Sitka district.

96. 84096 Diameter 19.0 cm, depth unknown

TYPE—*Tu-dar huck*

FUNCTION—Used by women to store work and small articles. (Only the cover remains in Field Museum's collection.)

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom and center of the top are in *khark-ghee-su't* weave; the remainder of the basket is in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with false embroidery in grass and fern stems, the sides are in *sig-ga-dee' tee'-shee*; within is the *kon-naste* design. The cover is a distorted variant of the *hootz kus-see'-tee* design, made to conform to the circular field. In the center is the *gwulth ha cou'tch-ee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From the Sitka or Hoonah districts.

97. 84097 Diameter 18.8 cm, depth 7.8 cm

TYPE—(Not given in Emmons's notes but probably of the *tu-dar huck* type.)

FUNCTION—Probably used as a woman's workbasket.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom and a portion of the cover are in *khark-ghee-su't* weave and the remainder is in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The sides are false embroidered with grass in the *hootz kus-see'-tee* design. The cover, also false embroidered, is in the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* design; the raised rattle portion is in *kon ta'r-yee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe, made about 1886.

98. 84098 Diameter 14.0 cm, depth 9.5 cm

TYPE—(Unidentified but probably of the *tu-dar huck* type.)

FUNCTION—Covered woman's workbasket for small articles; the cover is missing.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). The character and arrangement of the ornamentation suggest this is an old basket. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The central band is false embroidered in grass in the *ars suck har ha'-yar-ku* design, with lines containing the *sig-ga-dee' tee'-shee* design above and below. (The false embroidery designs define negative areas of plain spruce root which are equally important in the design.)

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found at St. Paul, Kodiak Island, but originally from Kayak Island or Yakutat Bay.

99. 84099 Diameter 8.0 cm, depth 14.5 cm

TYPE—*Khuk-khuk-wuk* (Called *qwutle qwut* in Emmons, 1903.)

FUNCTION—Used as a woman's workbasket (but Emmons states that its shape is remarkable). It is of a type that would have been covered, but the cover is missing.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of plain and dyed spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The sides are false embroidered with grass. The two bands are in the *hootz kus-see'-tee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe, where it had been preserved by a Russian family for many years. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. XIV, no. 1.)

100. 84100 Diameter 21.0 cm, depth 16.5 cm

TYPE—*Kishst*

FUNCTION—Not of frequent use, but more ornamental in character. Made to be sold.

CONSTRUCTION—Openwork basket of spruce root. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—Bands of closework carry the false embroidery design *klaok shar yar kee'-kee.*

PROVENIENCE—From Gaud-ah-kan, the Hoonah tribe; made about 1890. (According to Hodge, 1907, Gaud-ah-kan is the same as Gaudekan, the principal Hoonah town which is generally called Hoonah. Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. XV, no. 1.)

101. 84101 Diameter 20.0 cm, depth 16.5 cm

TYPE—*Kishst*

FUNCTION—Such baskets were used by women for small articles of clothing but were made more for sale than use.

CONSTRUCTION—Twined of spruce root in cross warp twining, except in the wake of ornamental bands where plain twining (two-strand twining) occurs. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The false embroidery bands in plain and dyed grass alternate with the openwork. The designs are *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* and *tla-thlu'.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Gaud-ah-kan, the Hoonah tribe; made about 1890.

102. 84102 Diameter and depth uncertain

TYPE—*Athle yet*

FUNCTION—A saltwater drinking cup used as an individual's drinking basket.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining) and fitted with a single handle of two-stranded, twisted spruce root. The upper edge (according to Emmons) is finished in an outside plaiting with the warp ends trimmed off flush. (Probably border 3, Emmons, 1903, p. 246.)

ORNAMENTATION—(Emmons states that this is a remarkably fine piece of grass work.) Two broad false embroidery bands of grass and fern stem are in the *shon ghe-kulth kah ka'tch-ul-tee* and *kon-naste* designs. The narrow middle band is in *klake da kheet-see'-tee.* Below the bands is another type of this design, known as *shon ghe-kulth kah ka'tch-ul-tee.* The basket is decorated about the upper rim with the tail feathers of a red-shafted flicker.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Gaud-ah-kan, the Hoonah tribe. (Exchanged with Museo Nacional de Antropología, Mexico City, in 1951. No photograph is available. Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. XII, no. 5.)

103. 84103 Diameter 8.5 cm, depth 11.8 cm

TYPE—*Athle yet*

FUNCTION—Saltwater drinking cup used by an individual.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). The upper edge is finished after the ordinary manner (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7). It is fitted with a single handle of two-stranded spruce root.

ORNAMENTATION—False embroidery in natural grass. The three bands are in a favorite combination of designs so often found on older work: the upper band is in the *hootz kus-see'-tee* and *thluhl k-yar-nee* designs, the middle is in *sarh-shar tootsee* and *ut kheet-see'-tee,* and the broad lower band is in *shuh-tuck ou-hu', kohk-thla'-ku,* and *ku klate-ar ku-ou.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klart Heenee, Bartlett Bay, Icy Strait; the Hoonah tribe.

104. 84104 Diameter 24.0 cm, depth 24.5 cm (original dimensions)

TYPE—*Tooke*

FUNCTION—Cradle. In use, the basket just forms the body and back of the cradle; the front would have been of tanned skin or, more recently, of cotton or cloth. The cradle would have been filled with a soft tree moss. In more primitive days the body of the cradle would have been of cedar bark.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. Originally an ordinary cylindrical berry basket of the type carried on the back, it has been cut in half, sewn together, and strengthened with a bent spruce twig. It is in the middle weave, except in the wake of the ornamental bands. (The original basket was finished with border 11, Emmons, 1903, p. 248.)

ORNAMENTATION—The false embroidery bands, in grass and fern stem, show the *sarh-shar tootsee* design, which has been doubled and inverted.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Killisnoo, Admiralty Island, the Hutsnuwu tribe.

105. 85105 Diameter 17.0 cm, depth 14.0 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Suspended from the neck to hold freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in close weave (two-strand twining) and middle weave. (The body is in two-strand twining.) The border edge is finished by cutting off the warp strands flush with the weave (Emmons, 1903, p. 245, border 1).

ORNAMENTATION—The several bands of false embroidery in grass are in the *thluhl k-yar-nee* design and, at the border, *shuck kuhk*.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

106. 84106 Diameter 14.5 cm, depth 13.8 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Suspended from the neck to hold freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in the *khark-ghee-su't* weave, while the walls are in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). The top is finished in a plaited weave (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12).

ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with plain and dyed spruce root in the design known as *shuck kuhk*.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

107. 84107 Diameter 11.5 cm, depth 12.5 cm

TYPE—*Chetle tar-ka'te*

FUNCTION—Used to hold horn spoons, it is hung from a peg in the wall by a two-strand twisted spruce root handle.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. It is in alternate bands of plain (two-strand) and cross warp twining. (Finished with border 7, Emmons, 1903, p. 247.)

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Killisnoo, Admiralty Island, the Hutsnuwu tribe. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. X, no. 1.)

ORNAMENTATION—Unornamented.

108. 84108 Diameter 11.0 cm, depth 12.5 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Suspended from the neck to hold berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. Of characteristic Chilkat work, it is woven of very fine root in *khark-ghee-su't* weave, except about the ornamental band. At the mouth, the close weave (two-strand twining) is interspersed with the *hiktch hee-ha'r-see* weave to produce a geometric pattern. The upper edge is finished in four-strand weft plaiting (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12). There are two loop handles of deerskin.

ORNAMENTATION—Ornamentation in plain root. From its lack of colored ornamentation it is called *son-nay*.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe.

109. 84109 Diameter 10.5 cm, depth 10.5 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION, CONSTRUCTION, AND ORNAMENTATION—Similar in all respects to basket 108.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe.

110. 84110 Diameter 8.8 cm, depth 9.8 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION, CONSTRUCTION, AND ORNAMENTATION—Similar in all respects to basket 108.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe.

111. 84111 Diameter 10.8 cm, depth 11.0 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Carried around the neck to hold berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in *khark-ghee-su't* weave and the walls are in close weave (two-strand twining). The upper edge is finished in plaiting (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12).

ORNAMENTATION—A wide band of false embroidery in grass shows the *ars suck har ha'-yar-ku* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe, but of Hoonah make; procured in trade.

112. 84112 Diameter 9.0 cm, depth 9.5 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—A child's berry basket, suspended from the neck to hold freshly picked berries. A child might eat berries from such a basket.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in middle weave and the sides are in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). The upper edge is finished in plaiting (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12).

ORNAMENTATION—False embroidery in grass. Two outer bands are in the *khu wou kus say-ya'-yee* design. The wide middle band is in *tla-thlu'* and *klaok shar yar kee'-kee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Killisnoo, the Hutsnuwu tribe.

113. 84113 Diameter 7.8 cm, depth 6.8 cm

TYPE—*Kuhk ku'hk-ee*

FUNCTION—A little basket used by children for carrying and eating freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made in close weave (two-strand twining) of plain and dyed spruce root. The warp ends at the upper edge are cut off flush (Emmons, 1903, p. 245, border 1).

ORNAMENTATION—The false embroidery band is in the *khu wou kus say-ya'-yee* design in natural grass, placed over small bands of black- and red-dyed weft material.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

114. 84114 Diameter 9.5 cm, depth 6.8 cm

TYPE—*Kuhk ku'hk-ee*

FUNCTION—A little basket used by children for carrying and eating freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The sides are in close weave (two-strand twining), the bottom in middle weave. The upper edge is trimmed off flush (Emmons, 1903, p. 245, border 2).

ORNAMENTATION—The false embroidery band in grass and fern stem is in the *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

115. 84115 Diameter 55.0 cm, height 9.0 cm

TYPE—(No Tlingit name given.)

FUNCTION—Hat.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in plain (two-strand) twining. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—A rare example ornamented with circles of false embroidery in natural grass. The lines of grass which form circles to conform to the shape of the field are an example of distortion of the *klake-ar-ton* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe; made about 1880.

116. 84116 Diameter and depth unknown

TYPE—*Kut-tuts-ar yet*

FUNCTION—A plaquelike basket for berry screening, though these more ornamental small baskets were often used as feast dishes to serve berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). The edge is finished in four-strand weft plait (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12).

ORNAMENTATION—The inner circle of false embroidery is in the *kah-ghu'n kar-ha'r-ku* and *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* designs. The second and outer circles are in the *thluhl k-yar-nee* design

and the circle next to the outer circle is in *klaok shar yar kee'-kee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found at Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe, but believed to have been procured in trade from the Hoonah tribe of Cross Sound.

(**Note**—The basket cataloged under this number is not the one described. The one cataloged is a hemispherical bowl in Chilkat style with *khark-ghee-su't* weave, a band of plain twining around the rim, and border 12 [Emmons, 1903, p. 248]. No false embroidery ornamentation exists. Diameter 22.0 cm, depth 9.0 cm.)

117. 84117 Diameter 32.0 cm, depth 4.5 cm

TYPE—*Kut-tuts-ar yet*

FUNCTION—A plaquelike basket used to screen berries. More highly ornamented baskets of this character were used as eating dishes at feasts.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The inner and outer ornamental circles of false embroidery in grass are in the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* design. This false embroidery forms a complementary figure (or negative design) in plain spruce root known as *sig-ga-dee' tee'-shee.* The middle ornamental band is in the *klake da kheet-see'-tee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. XIV, no. 4.)

118. 84118 Diameter 24.0 cm, depth 7.5 cm

TYPE—*Kut-tuts-ar yet*

FUNCTION—A small plaquelike basket used for eating and for screening berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of finely woven spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining), ornamented and strengthened (on the interior) by concentric circles of three-strand weft weave in the long twist (embroidered twist). The edge is finished in four-strand weft plait (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12). It is fitted with a single loop handle of hide.

ORNAMENTATION—The outer ornamental band is in close weave interspersed with the skip stitch known as *hiktch hee-ha'r-see.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe.

119. 84119 Diameter 52.0 cm, depth 14.0 cm

TYPE—*Tarlth*

FUNCTION—A large plaquelike basket used as a woman's workbasket for basketweaving.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in *khark-ghee-su't* weave and plain (two-strand) twining. The edge is finished by turning down the warp ends on the outside (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—Circles of close weave with plain and dyed weft show the *yulth thlu-thlee'te nu'-ku* and *shuck kuhk* designs.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Ar-sou-kee, Freshwater Bay, Chichagof Island, the Hutsnuwu tribe. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. XIV, no. 3.)

120. 84120 Diameter 43.5 cm, depth 12.0 cm

TYPE—*Tarlth*

FUNCTION—A plaquelike basket used as a woman's workbasket.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in *khark-ghee-su't* weave. The edge is finished by turning over the warp ends and securing them with a two-ply twining over the edges (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 9).

ORNAMENTATION—Unornamented.

PROVENIENCE—Eyak. Eyak Tellae from Eyak Lake, Prince William Sound.

121. 84121 Diameter 5.0 cm, depth 4.0 cm

TYPE—Experimental basket.

FUNCTION—A small rude basket, the work of a little girl learning to weave. Such small baskets are used as playthings by the children and as vessels from which to eat berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in plain (two-strand) twining. The warp ends are cut off flush at the upper edge (Emmons, 1903, p. 245, border 1).

ORNAMENTATION—Unornamented.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Killisnoo.

122. 84122 Diameter 16.0 cm, depth 16.8 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Suspended around the neck to hold berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bot-

tom is in open weave; the walls are in close weave (two-strand twining). The border edge is finished in two-ply plaiting over the weft (Emmons, 1903, p. 246, border 4).

ORNAMENTATION—The two outer bands are ornamented in false embroidery in grass and fern stem in the *sarh-shar tootsee* design. The central design is *ut kheet-see'-tee.* Above and below the ornamental band is the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found at Klukwan, on the Chilkat River, the Chilkat tribe, but probably woven by a Hoonah woman or one who had learned the ornamental false embroidery from the coastal people.

123. 84123 Diameter 14.8 cm, depth 2.8 cm

TYPE—*Kut-tuts-ar yet*

FUNCTION—Shallow, basinlike basket. These smaller baskets are used for eating berries and not as screens.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with false embroidery in grass in the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Deshu, the Chilkoot branch of the Chilkat tribe.

124. 84124 Diameter 17.5 cm, depth 5.0 cm

TYPE—*Kut-tuts-ar yet*

FUNCTION—Used more as an eating dish for berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with false embroidery in grass. The inner band is in the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* design and the outer band is in *thluhl k-yar-nee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe.

125. 84125 Diameter 9.8 cm, depth 10.0 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Carried around the neck to hold berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining); the upper edge is finished in the usual way. (Analysis shows this basket is finished with border 12, Emmons, 1903, p. 248.)

ORNAMENTATION—The two bands of false embroidery in grass show the *sarh-shar tootsee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Kake tribe of Kupreanof Island.

126. 84126 Diameter 8.0 cm, depth 7.5 cm

TYPE—*Kuhk ku'hk-ee*

FUNCTION—Carried around the neck to hold berries. Such baskets are used by little girls both to eat and to receive freshly picked berries. This particular basket was worked by the mother for her 8-month-old baby as its personal property and placed by its side.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in middle weave and the walls are in close weave (two-strand twining). The top is finished in plaiting (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12).

ORNAMENTATION—The false embroidery in grass on this basket is unique and elaborate, after the pattern of larger and finer old berry or feast baskets. The band is in the *tla-thlu'* design, enclosing the figure *klaok shar yar kee'-kee.* The *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* design also appears above and below the ornamental band in vertical arrangements.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Killisnoo, Admiralty Island, the Hutsnuwu tribe. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. XIII, no. 6.)

127. 84127 Diameter 7.5 cm, depth 6.8 cm

TYPE—*Kuhk ku'hk-ee*

FUNCTION—Children would use such a basket to hold freshly picked berries. It might also be used by children as a container from which to eat berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in middle weave; the sides are in close weave (two-strand twining). The edge is finished after the usual manner (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7). The basket is fitted with a new handle of twisted root.

ORNAMENTATION—The false embroidery band in grass is in the *kohk-thla'-ku* design. Below, a

variant of the *shon ghe-kulth kah ka'tch-ul-tee* design appears.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Killisnoo, Admiralty Island, the Hutsnuwu tribe.

128. 84128 Diameter 7.0 cm, depth 7.5 cm

TYPE—*Kuhk ku'hk-ee*

FUNCTION—Small basket such as children would use to pick and eat berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in middle weave, except in the wake of the ornamental band, which is in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 7, Emmons, 1903, p. 247.)

ORNAMENTATION—The false embroidery design in grass is known as *kha'-tu.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Killisnoo, Admiralty Island, the Hutsnuwu tribe.

129. 84129 Diameter 6.0 cm, depth 7.2 cm

TYPE—(Not recorded by Emmons, but probably *kuhk ku'hk-ee.*)

FUNCTION—Small basket from which a child would pick and eat berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in the special style of the Chilkat, close weave (two-strand twining) combined with skip stitch. The top is finished in plaiting (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12).

ORNAMENTATION—The pattern known as *hiktch hee-ha'r-see* is produced by skipping over a warp element at intervals to form the geometric lines. No false embroidery is used.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe.

130. 84130 Diameter 8.5 cm, depth 9.2 cm

TYPE—(Not recorded.)

FUNCTION—A very peculiarly shaped covered basket. (A woman assured Emmons that it had been used to hold native tobacco.)

CONSTRUCTION—Made from spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining) throughout. Both the top edge of the basket and the edge of the cover are finished in the usual manner (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The sides are ornamented and strengthened by a spiral consisting of a third strand of weft twisted around the outer regular weft strand. (This method is like false embroidery, but the third element is a piece of split root rather than grass.)

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Killisnoo, Admiralty Island, the Hutsnuwu tribe. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. X, no. 2.)

131. 84131 Diameter 5.0 cm, depth 3.0 cm

TYPE—*Mus-shu't tar-ka'te*

FUNCTION—A woman's snuff box or chewing bag for holding native tobacco. Carried by women in little bags of skin suspended around the neck.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). This is a small, shallow double basket with the two parts fitting neatly one on the other. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—False embroidery in grass. The case proper is in the *thluhl k-yar-nee* design and the cover is in *klake-ar-ton.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From the Hoonah tribe, Gaud-ah-kan village (now called Hoonah). (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. XIII, no. 5.)

132. 84132 Diameter 6.0 cm, depth 3.0 cm

TYPE—*Mus-shu't tar-ka'te*

FUNCTION—Woman's snuff or tobacco box or chewing bag for holding native tobacco. Carried by women in a small skin bag suspended about the neck.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). It consists of a double basket, one part fitting on the other. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The basket proper is in the ornamental spruce root design *khartse kut-r-ka-dee.* The cover is ornamented throughout, with false embroidery in grass and the stem of the maidenhair fern, in a variant of *shuck kuhk* design (strawberry weave).

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

133. 84133 Diameter 5.0 cm, depth 2.5 cm

TYPE—Child's experimental basket.

FUNCTION—The first work of a little girl who was learning to weave.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in twining

and plaiting. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)
ORNAMENTATION—Lacks ornamentation.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka.

134. 84134 Diameter 3.2 cm, depth 3.0 cm

TYPE—Child's experimental basket.
FUNCTION—The first work of a little girl learning to weave in root. Used as a plaything.
CONSTRUCTION—Made in ordinary plain weave (two-strand twining) and *shuck kuhk* weave. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)
ORNAMENTATION—Three rows of *shuck kuhk* weave in spruce root ornament the basket.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka.

135. 84135 Height 7.0 cm, width 22.0 cm

TYPE—Ornamental band.
FUNCTION—Made to be attached to a head piece.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). The weaving has been finished except at the borders.
ORNAMENTATION—The whole outer surface is covered with false embroidery in natural and colored grass in the *klake da kheet-see'-tee* design.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe, but more probably of Hoonah workmanship.

136. 84136 Length 15.8 cm, width 12.5 cm

TYPE—*Tarlth*
FUNCTION—An old type of oval mat used as a dish or plate for serving and eating food.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in the ordinary close (two-strand twining) and *shuck kuhk* weaves. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)
ORNAMENTATION—The ornamental bands of false embroidery in grass show the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* design.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Killisnoo, the Hutsnuwu tribe of Admiralty Island.

137. 84137 Diameter 15.5 cm

TYPE—*Khuke too-gu*
FUNCTION—Circular mat used to serve and eat food.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)
ORNAMENTATION—With two false embroidery bands in a distorted version of the design *thluhl k-yar-nee.*
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

138. 84138 Diameter 16.0 cm

TYPE—*Khuke too-gu*
FUNCTION—Circular mat used to serve and eat food.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)
ORNAMENTATION—The outer false embroidery band of grass and fern stem is in the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* design.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Made at Sitka, the Sitka tribe, c. 1890.

139. 84139 Diameter 19.0 cm

TYPE—*Khuke too-gu*
FUNCTION—Circular mat used to eat food.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)
ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented in concentric circles of twined colored root and false embroidery in natural grass with the *klake-ar-ton* design.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

140. 84140 Diameter 20.8 cm

TYPE—*Khuke too-gu*
FUNCTION—Circular mat used to eat food.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in both middle and close weaves. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)
ORNAMENTATION—The two false embroidery bands are in the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* design.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

141. 84141 Diameter 22.2 cm

TYPE—*Khuke too-gu*

FUNCTION—Ornamental circular mat.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in the open-work crossing stitch (cross warp twining) and close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The two false embroidery bands are in the *thluhl k-yar-nee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

142. 84142 Diameter 41.0 cm, depth 16.0 cm

TYPE—*Khart sarh*

FUNCTION—Woman's hat. Such hats were worn by both men and women, or rather had been worn in more primitive days. They were used particularly as weather hats while traveling in a canoe, for protection in bright as well as stormy weather. (In Emmons's day, 1903, they were seldom met with except on festive occasions.)

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The top is woven in three-strand twist for strength; the rim is in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining) interspersed with the *hiktch hee-ha'r-see* weave, a variety of skip stitch. The border edge is strengthened by four-strand plaiting under the outside weft strand, and the warp ends are trimmed off flush (Emmons, 1903, p. 246, border 6). The head band inside is wholly in the *hiktch hee-ha'r-see* weave.

ORNAMENTATION—Ornamentally painted in red and black to represent the raven. Ornamental painting was generally of the wearer's crest.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

143. 84143 Diameter 10.0 cm, depth 10.5 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Basket worn around the neck to receive freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). The border edge is finished by turning the warp ends under and twining them down (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The two outer bands of false embroidery in grass are in the *thluhl k-yar-nee* and *kah-ghu'n kar-ha'r-ku* designs; the middle band is in *tla-thlu'* and *klaok shar yar kee'-kee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Killisnoo, Admiralty Island, the Hutsnuwu tribe.

144. 84144 Diameter 5.2 cm, depth 10.2 cm

TYPE—*Ut tu-qwu'n-see tar-ka'te*

FUNCTION—Double basket used to carry shot.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. Both basket and cover are in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The basket proper is ornamentally covered with false embroidery throughout in plain and colored grass. The upper, lower, and middle bands are in the *shon ghe-kulth kah ka'tch-ul-tee* design; the two other bands are in *ut kheet-see'-tee.* The false embroidery on the cover is in a variation of the salmonberry design known as *kut-kha'r-nee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klart Heenee, Bartlett Bay, the Hoonah tribe.

145. 84145 Diameter 4.8 cm, depth 11.8 cm

TYPE—*Ut tu-qwu'n-see tar-ka'te*

FUNCTION—Double basket used to carry shot.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. Both basket and cover are in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The basket proper is ornamented with false embroidery in grass in the *ta'r-wark kus-see'-tee* design. The cover is ornamented with false embroidery bands of grass in the *klake-ar-ton* design alternating with the *shuck kuhk* weave.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Gaud-ah-kan, the Hoonah tribe.

146. 84146 Diameter 5.5 cm, depth 12.0 cm

TYPE—*Ut tu-qwu'n-see tar-ka'te*

FUNCTION—Double basket used to carry shot.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. Both basket and cover are in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The basket proper shows the false embroidery design *ars suck har ha'-yar-ku.* The cover is in alternate bands of colored root known as *klake-ar-ton.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Dundas Bay, Cross Sound, the Hoonah tribe. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. XIII, no. 1.)

147. 84147 Diameter 2.0 cm, depth 5.8 cm

TYPE—*Ut tu-qwu'n-see tar-ka'te*
FUNCTION—Small double basket used as a shot bag.
CONSTUCTION—Made of spruce root. The cover is strengthened in spirals of fine root false-embroidered twist through the outer weft strand. Both basket and cover are in close (two-strand) twining. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)
ORNAMENTATION—The basket proper is ornamented with grass and fern stem false embroidery in the *klake-ar-ton* design.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Killisnoo, Admiralty Island, the Hutsnuwu tribe.

148. 84148 Diameter 7.5 cm, depth 9.5 cm

TYPE—*Athle yet*
FUNCTION—Drinking cup used to drink salt water before hunting, gambling, trading, or when fasting.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. Three bands of close weave (two-strand twining) with two bands of middle, or *khark-ghee-su't,* weave. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)
ORNAMENTATION—False embroidered with grass and fern stems in the design known as *kitch hon-ar-ghart.*
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found at Ketchikan, the Sounah tribe, Cape Fox people. As these people do not weave in spruce root and colored grass, the basket was probably procured farther north or made by a northern woman who had intermarried. (The Sounah are called the Saya or Sanykoan in other sources.)

149. 84149 Diameter 3.5 cm, depth 10.0 cm

TYPE—*Ut tu-qwu'n-see tar-ka'te*
FUNCTION—Double basket used as a shot bag.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root with both basket and cover in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)
ORNAMENTATION—The cover is unornamented while the basket proper is false embroidered with grass and fern stem in the *shon ghe-kulth kah ka'tch-ul-tee* design.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Dundas Bay, the Hoonah tribe.

150. 84150 Diameter 18.5 cm, depth 14.2 cm

TYPE—(Not identified by name.)
FUNCTION—Used as a workbasket and for storage of household articles, such as spoons, when traveling.
CONSTRUCTION—Made from the bark of the red cedar, after the manner of weave in spruce root of the more northern Tlingit. It is in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining) and openwork. The edge is finished regularly by turning the warp ends under (on the outside). (Finished with border 7, Emmons, 1903, p. 247.)
ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with bands of dyed cedar weft.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Fort Wrangell, the Stikine tribe.

151. 84151 Diameter 17.0 cm, depth 17.8 cm

TYPE—(No native name given.)
FUNCTION—Basket used to pick berries and to carry and store small articles.
CONSTRUCTION—Made from the bark of the red cedar. It is in checkered weave (plaiting) and fitted with a plaited handle of cedar bark. The edge is finished by turning in the warp ends.
ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented (with a plaid design) in plain and dyed cedar bark.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Fort Wrangell, the Stikine tribe.

152. 84152 Diameter 17.0 cm, depth 18.5 cm

TYPE—(No native name given.)
FUNCTION—Basket used for berry picking and for carrying small articles.
CONSTRUCTION—Made from the bark of red cedar in checkered weave (plaiting) and fitted with a plaited handle of cedar bark. The edge is finished by turning in the warp.
ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented (with a plaid design) in plain and dyed cedar bark.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Fort Wrangell, the Stikine tribe.

153. 84153 Diameter 16.0 cm, depth 15.2 cm

TYPE—(No native name given.)
FUNCTION—A basket used by women for picking berries and as a workbasket.
CONSTRUCTION—Twined of spruce root.
ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with red bands and skip stitch. The use of plain and colored bands is peculiar to the Haida.
PROVENIENCE—Haida. Manufactured in the southern portion of Prince of Wales Island.

154. 84154 Diameter and depth unknown

TYPE—*Ut tu-qwu'n-see tar-ka'te*
FUNCTION—Double basket or shot bag.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. Both basket and cover are in close weave (two-strand twining). (Border not identified.)
ORNAMENTATION—The basket proper shows the false embroidery design *shon ghe-kulth kah ka'tch-ul-tee.* The cover has colored bands of grass and plain root in the *klake-ar-ton* design.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Gaud-ah-kan, the Hoonah tribe. (**Note**—No basket with this number could be found in Field Museum's collection.)

155. 84155 Diameter and depth unknown
TYPE—*Ut tu-qwu'n-see tar-ka'te*
FUNCTION—Double basket used as a shot bag.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The cover is in middle, or *khark-ghee-su't,* weave; the basket is in plain weave (two-strand twining). (The border has not been identified.)
ORNAMENTATION—The basket is ornamented in the *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* design.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Shyuke, Admiralty Island, the Hutsnuwu tribe. (**Note**—This basket could not be found in Field Museum's collection.)

156. 84156 Diameter 2.8 cm, depth 8.0 cm

TYPE—*Ut tu-qwu'n-see tar-ka'te*
FUNCTION—Double basket used as a shot bag.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. Both basket and cover are in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)
ORNAMENTATION—The basket proper is very remarkable, with a false embroidery design in grass and fern stem that is said to be *sha'r-dar kuhk.* Below and above this are lines of the design *sarh-shar tootsee.*
PROVENIENCE—From Lel tooskin, Admiralty Island, the property of Kah-ock-tee, the chief of the Am-khar-hit-ton family of the Hutsnuwu tribe (Lel tooskin is probably Emmons's spelling for Neltushkin village. Am-khar-hit-ton is the same as Ankakehittan [Hodge, 1907, p. 58]).

157. 84157 Diameter 2.8 cm, depth 7.8 cm

TYPE —*Ut tu-qwu'n-see tar-ka'te*
FUNCTION—Double basket used as a shot bag.
CONSTRUCTION—Both parts are made in a close weave (two-strand twining) of spruce root. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)
ORNAMENTATION—The basket proper is decorated with false embroidery in grass with the design *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee.* The cover is wholly decorated with false embroidery in grass with the design *thluhl k-yar-nee.*
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Killisnoo, Admiralty Island, the Hutsnuwu tribe.

158. 84158 Diameter 3.2 cm, depth 7.5 cm

TYPE—*Ut tu-qwu'n-see tar-ka'te*
FUNCTION—Double basket used as a shot bag.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. Both basket and cover are in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)
ORNAMENTATION—The inner part of the basket is ornamented with false embroidery in the *klake da kheet-see'-tee* design. The cover is ornamented in colored bands of dyed weft material.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

159. 84159 Diameter 13.0 cm

TYPE—*Tarlth*
FUNCTION—Small mat.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). (The border is not recorded.)
ORNAMENTATION—The ornamentation in false embroidery is in the design *thluhl k-yar-nee.*
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

(**Note**—This basket is now in the collections of the Logan Museum, Beloit College, Wisconsin.)

160. 84160 Diameter 31.0 cm

TYPE—*Tchu-qwelth*
FUNCTION—Clothes bag or a packing bag.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in *khark-ghee-su't* weave, except in the wake of the ornamentation. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)
ORNAMENTATION—The two broader outer false embroidery bands are in the *kon-naste* design. In between is the *wou'sh-ka-dee kha'-tu* design, the double *kha'-tu.* The middle band is in the *ta'r-wark kus-see'-tee* design.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, where it was made in 1891. (**Note**—Only the bottom of this basket remains in Field Museum's collection.)

161. 84161 Diameter 29.0 cm, depth 27.0 cm

TYPE—*Tchu-qwelth*
FUNCTION—A packing bag or trunk.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in middle weave, the sides in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)
ORNAMENTATION—The two larger false embroidery bands are in the *kon-naste* design and, in plain grass, the *wou'sh-ka-dee kha'-tu* design. Between the two larger designs is the *ut kheet-see'-tee* design.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Collected in Sitka, where it was made in 1886.

162. 84162 Dimensions not recorded

TYPE—*Kishst*
FUNCTION—A fancy basket made for trade with the white man.
CONSTRUCTION—Openwork basket of spruce root. The bottom is in middle weave. Bands of openwork are between bands of close weave (two-strand twining).
ORNAMENTATION—The upper and lower bands of false embroidery are in the *thlukh qwar-ye'-tee* design enclosing *klaok shar yar kee'-kee.* The middle band is in *khu wou kus say-ya'-yee.*
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka. (This basket was sold to the University College, Wales, in 1925.)

163. 84163 Dimensions not recorded

TYPE—*Kishst*
FUNCTION—Made as a fancy basket for trade purposes.
CONSTRUCTION—Openwork basket of spruce root. Bands of openwork are arranged between bands of close weave (two-strand twining) for strength. (The border is not recorded.)
ORNAMENTATION—The closely woven bands are ornamented with false embroidery in grass. The upper and lower ones are in the *klake da kheet-see'-tee* design. The middle band is in *kon-naste* and *shon ghe-kulth kah ka'tch-ul-tee.*
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe. (Exchanged with the Museo Nacional de Antropología, Mexico City, in 1951.)

164. 84164 Dimensions not recorded

TYPE—*Tchu-qwelth*
FUNCTION—Basket used as a bag.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. (The method of construction is not recorded.)
ORNAMENTATION—The upper and middle bands of false embroidery are in the *sig-ga-dee' tee'-shee, kin-da'r-kar,* and *kohk-thla'-ku* designs. The two other bands are in the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* design.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe. (Exchanged with the Brooklyn Institute in 1906.)

165. 84165 Diameter 34.5 cm, depth 22.5 cm

TYPE—(No native name given.)
FUNCTION—Used to carry berries and roots.
CONSTRUCTION—Finely twined basket of grass.
ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with colored worsted.
PROVENIENCE—Aleut. From Attu Island, the Aleutian Islands.

166. 84166 Diameter 15.2 cm

TYPE—*Khuke too-gu*
FUNCTION—Mat of the kind used as a plate from which to eat.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)
ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented in false embroidered circles of grass and the stems of maidenhair fern.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

167. 84167 Diameter 3.2 cm, depth 6.8 cm

TYPE—*Ut tu-qwu'n-see tar-ka'te*
FUNCTION—Double basket used as shot bag.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. Both parts are in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)
ORNAMENTATION—The basket proper is ornamented with false embroidery in the *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* design. The cover is in plain root.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Dundas Bay, Cross Sound, the Hoonah tribe.

168. 84168 Diameter 3.2 cm, depth 7.5 cm

TYPE—*Ut tu-qwu'n-see tar-ka'te*
FUNCTION—Consists of a small basket and cover, the latter sliding on a string attached to the basket. This is a peculiar specimen, from its shape. It was used as a shot pouch, and the cover functioned as a charger.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)
ORNAMENTATION—Unornamented except on the rim, where a skip stitch design occurs.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Killisnoo, Admiralty Island, the Hutsnuwu tribe.

169. 84169 Diameter 13.0 cm, depth 6.8 cm

TYPE—(No native name given.)
FUNCTION—Small basket used as a workbasket by a woman.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in middle weave; the sides are in close weave. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)
ORNAMENTATION—The middle band is in a false embroidery design, *thluhl k-yar-nee*. Above and below the central band is the *yulth thlu-thlee'te nu'-ku* design. Both designs are in plain and colored spruce root.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

170. 84170 Diameter 3.5 cm, depth 3.8 cm

TYPE—*Tuck tar-ka'te*
FUNCTION—Small double basket carried around the neck of a woman. Used as a tobacco box.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The basket proper is in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)
ORNAMENTATION—Alternating colored weft strands of the basket proper produce the ornamental weave known as *shuck kuhk*. The cover is ornamented in parallel circles of false embroidery in grass and fern stem in the *klake-arton* design.
PROVENIENCE—From Angoon, Admiralty Island, the Hutsnuwu tribe. (Appears to be the basket illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. XIII, no. 4. If this is the same basket, Emmons adds that it came from the chief of the Dashiton family. He also adds that it was used to carry bird's down; however, because of the basket's small size, I prefer the tobacco box description.)

171. 84171 Diameter 32.0 cm, depth 27.5 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*
FUNCTION—Basket carried on top of the back to hold berries.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 12, Emmons, 1903, p. 248.)
ORNAMENTATION—The two broad false embroidery bands in grass are in the *kishst* design, enclosing *klaok shar yar kee'-kee*. Between these and in the same band is a variant of the double cross figure. Below the ornamented bands on either side is a unique pattern of parallelograms to which no meaning has been attached. (Emmons omits any mention of the thin *ut kheetsee'-tee* design that separates the two main design bands.)
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka.

172. 84172 Diameter 10.0 cm, depth 7.0 cm

TYPE—(No native name given.)

FUNCTION—A basket which represents a little girl's first attempt at weaving.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave. The border edge is finished by cutting off the warp ends flush (border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245).

ORNAMENTATION—False embroidered in grass with the *khu wou kus say-ya'-yee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Haines, Deshu, the Chilkoot branch of the Chilkat tribe.

173. 84173 Diameter 2.5 cm, depth 6.8 cm

TYPE—*Ut tu-qwu'n-see tar-ka'te*

FUNCTION—Double basket.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. Both parts are in close weave (two-strand twining). The tremble in the sides and the small cover which fits on the top are peculiar to this piece. (The cover of plain root is missing from the collection. Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The basket proper is false embroidered with grass and fern stem in the *ars suck har ha'-yar-ku* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Killisnoo, Admiralty Island, the Hutsnuwu tribe. (Illustrated, with a top, in Emmons, 1903, pl. XIII, no. 3.)

174. 84174 Diameter 3.0 cm, depth 8.5 cm

TYPE—*Ut tu-qwu'n-see tar-ka'te*

FUNCTION—Double basket.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. Both parts are in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The false embroidery ornamentation of the basket proper is in the *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* design. The cover is ornamented in parallel lines of grass and root called the *klake-ar-ton* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Angoon, Admiralty Island, the Hutsnuwu tribe.

175. 84175 Diameter 2.5 cm, depth 6.2 cm

TYPE—*Ut tu-qwu'n-see tar-ka'te*

FUNCTION—Double basket used as a shot bag.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. Both parts are in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The basket is ornamented with false embroidery in the *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* design. The cover is ornamented in lines of grass known as the *klake-ar-ton* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. XIII, no. 2.)

176. 84176 Diameter 18.5 cm, depth 17.5 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Basket carried around the neck to receive freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—The bottom is in middle weave, and the sides are in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 12, Emmons, 1903, p. 248.)

ORNAMENTATION—The sides are ornamented with false embroidery bands in the *tla-thlu'* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. (Location of collection not recorded.)

177. 84177 Diameter 10.5 cm, depth 11.5 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Basket carried around the neck to hold freshly picked berries. Used by a child.

CONSTRUCTION—The bottom is in middle weave; the sides are in close weave (two-strand twining). A very fine piece of weaving. The border is finished in four-strand flat sennit (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12).

ORNAMENTATION—Unornamented.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the principal village of the Chilkat tribe on the Chilkat River.

178. 84178 Diameter 15.2 cm, depth 20.0 cm

TYPE—*Thleetle*

FUNCTION—A covered basket used as a workbasket and for small articles.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in middle weave, the walls in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The bands of false embroidery in grass and fern stem are in the *ut kheet-see'-tee* design. The edge of the cover is in the *klaok*

shar yar kee'-kee design, while the top is in the *thluhl k-yar-nee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

179. 84179 Diameter 20.0 cm, depth 17.2 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Basket carried around the neck to hold freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in middle weave, the walls in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 7, Emmons, 1903, p. 247.)

ORNAMENTATION—False embroidery in grass and fern stems covers almost the entire basket. The *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* design is superimposed on a design zone defined by bands of differently colored split spruce root.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. (Location of collection is not recorded.)

180. 84180 Diameter 22.5 cm, depth 6.0 cm

TYPE—*Tarlth*

FUNCTION—Plaquelike basket used as a child's workbasket for basket making.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in the twined weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 10, Emmons, 1903, p. 247.)

ORNAMENTATION—The false embroidery bands are in the *thluhl k-yar-nee* design, with the *shuck kuhk* weave about the edge.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

181. 84181 Diameter 9.8 cm, depth 6.0 cm

TYPE—*Tu-dar huck*

FUNCTION—Small covered basket with a rattle in the cover.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in *khark-ghee-su't* weave, the top and sides in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The sides are ornamented in grass with the false embroidery designs *sig-ga-dee' tee'-shee, kishst,* and *klaok shar yar kee'-kee,* while the top is wholly in the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. The provenience is not certain but the basket is believed to have come from Sitka.

182. 84182 Diameter 14.5 cm, depth 12.8 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Basket carried around the neck to hold berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in *khark-ghee-su't* weave, the sides in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 4, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The false embroidery band is in the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* design, so arranged in color to form the figure *kut-kha'r-nee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Gaud-ah-kan, the Hoonah tribe.

183. 84183 Diameter 17.0 cm, depth 13.8 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Basket carried about the neck to receive freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 7, Emmons, 1903, p. 247.)

ORNAMENTATION—The two wide false embroidery bands in grass are in the *khu wou kus say-ya'-yee* design. The design field is defined by narrow bands of dyed weft material.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

184. 84184 Diameter 17.5 cm, depth 16.5 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Basket carried about the neck to receive freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). This basket is fitted with two loop handles of hide. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The two wide bands of false embroidery in grass are in the *sig-ga-dee' tee'-shee* design, while the middle band is in *ut kheet-see'-tee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Yakutat, the Thlae-has-yuk tribe. (This is possibly the Hlahayik tribe.)

185. 84185 Diameter 16.0 cm

TYPE—*Tu-dar huck*

FUNCTION—Small covered workbasket of the type with a rattle in the lid.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in *khark-ghee-su't* weave; the walls and cover are in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with grass and fern stem. False embroidery on the sides is in a new pattern copied from oilcloth seen in the store window. The cover is in the *khu wou kus say-ya'-yee* design, with *gwulth ha cou'tch-ee* on the rattle compartment in the middle. (Only the cover to this basket remains in Field Museum's collection.)

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Dundas Bay, the Hoonah tribe.

186. 84186 Length 21.5 cm, depth 11.8 cm

TYPE—*Kuhk kuhk wuk*

FUNCTION—Oval workbasket.

CONSTRUCTION—Two-stranded twined weave (two-strand twining) in plain and dyed spruce root. (Finished by folding in the top few rows of twining in a distinctive way to form an interior lip.)

ORNAMENTATION—The two false embroidery bands in grass are in the *thluhl k-yar-nee* and *kah-ghu'n kar-ha'r-ku* designs. The middle, mottled band in root is in the alternate colored root weaves known as *shuck kuhk* and *yulth thlu-thlee'te nu'-ku.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Dundas Bay, the Hoonah tribe.

187. 84187 Diameter 2.8 cm, depth 8.8 cm

TYPE—*Ut tu-qwu'n-see tar-ka'te*

FUNCTION—Double basket used as a shot bag.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. Both parts are in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The basket is false embroidered in the *klake da kheet-see'-tee* design. The cover is plain.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. No place of collection is mentioned.

188. 84188 Diameter 23.0 cm, depth 7.0 cm

TYPE— *Kut-tuts-ar yet*

FUNCTION—Plaquelike basket used to screen berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in the regular weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 7, Emmons, 1903, p. 247.)

ORNAMENTATION—The two false embroidered ornamental bands in grass are in the *sig-ga-dee' tee'-shee* design. Around the border is a narrow ornamental band in the *kah-ghu'n kar-ha'r-ku* design.

PROVENIENCE—From Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe, but believed to have been procured from Yakutat in early days.

189. 84189 Diameter 26.0 cm, depth 24.0 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*

FUNCTION—Basket carried on top of the back when picking berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining) and fitted with hide handles. (Finished in the regular way with Emmons's border 7 [1903, p. 247].)

ORNAMENTATION—The two broader false embroidery bands of grass are in the *thluhl k-yar-nee* design and the middle band is in *ut kheet-see'-tee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found at St. Paul, Kodiak Island, but brought from Kayak Island or Yakutat Bay.

190. 84190 Diameter 40.0 cm, depth 30.0 cm

TYPE—*Kluckt tar-tu'n*

FUNCTION—Basket used in a central place to receive roots and berries from several people.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). The bottom is reinforced in a false embroidery stitch of root twisted about the outer warp strand. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with false embroidery in plain grass. The whole surface of the wall is ornamented in three bands of the *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found at St. Paul, Kodiak Island, but brought from Kayak Island.

191. 84191 Diameter 29.0 cm, depth 28.5 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*

FUNCTION—Basket carried on top of the back to hold freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 7, Emmons, 1903, p. 247.)

ORNAMENTATION—The two false embroidered bands are in the *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found at St. Paul, Kodiak Island, but of Yakutat workmanship.

192. 84192 Diameter and depth not known

TYPE—*Athle yet*

FUNCTION—Saltwater drinking cup; an individual drinking basket.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining), fitted with a single handle of twisted spruce root. The warp ends are cut off flush with the weave at the edge (Emmons, 1903, p. 245, border 1).

ORNAMENTATION—The two broader bands of ornamentation are in the *guth-lu'h-ku* design. The middle band is *kitch hon-ar-ghart*; below this band is *shon ghe-kulth kah ka'tch-ul-tee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found at Wrangell, the Stikine tribe, but of more northern origin and workmanship. (The basket described by Emmons's notes could not be found in Field Museum's collection. The description does not match the specimen cataloged as 84192, it being a berry basket of the type that was carried on the back. The basket cataloged as 84192 has a diameter of 21.0 cm and a depth of 21.8 cm. It is in *khark-ghee-su't* and close weaves and is ornamented with false embroidery in grass with the *kheet-see'-tee* and *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* designs. The basket shown in the photograph is the one cataloged as 84192.)

193. 84193 Diameter 28.0 cm, depth 26.0 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*

FUNCTION—Basket carried on the back to hold freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). The handles are very peculiar, in their being in three parts of twisted spruce root and two parts of twine twisted together and also in their positioning far down on the walls of the basket. (Emmons believed that the handles and their arrangement were of Haida workmanship; he was sure that they were not Tlingit. Finished with border 7, Emmons, 1903, p. 247.)

ORNAMENTATION—The two broader false embroidery bands in grass are in the *sarh-shar tootsee* design; the middle band is *ut kheet-see'-tee.* Below the ornamental bands on two sides is a design known as *ars suck har ha'-yar-ku.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found on Queen Charlotte Island, but of Tlingit origin and workmanship.

194. 84194 Diameter 14.5 cm, depth 22.5 cm

TYPE—*Chetle tar-ka'te*

FUNCTION—Basket used to hold horn spoons. Hung from a hook or peg on the house wall.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in cross warp twining except in the wake of the ornamentation, which is in plain (two-strand) twining. (Finished with border 12, Emmons, 1903, p. 248.) Fitted with a handle of twisted spruce root cord.

ORNAMENTATION—This is a very ornamental specimen. The closely woven bands of false embroidery in grass are in the *hootz kus-see'-tee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. XI, no. 5.)

195. 84195 Diameter 31.5 cm, depth 28.0 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*

FUNCTION—Basket carried on top of the back to hold berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The weave is that of the Chilkats, the *khark-ghee-su't,* except in the wake of the ornamentation, where it is in close weave (two-strand twining). The border finish is in four-ply sennit (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12). It is fitted with two hide handles.

ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with false embroidery in grass. The two outside bands are remarkable in their want of greater width and are in the *thluhl k-yar-nee* design. The central band is in the *sarh-shar tootsee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. This basket was found at Klukwan on the Chilkat River, the Chilkat tribe. Woven by a Yakutat woman who had married into the Chilkat tribe, it is peculiar in its char-

acter of weave combined with the ornamentation.

196. 84196 Length 28.0 cm, width 18.0 cm, depth 9.5 cm

TYPE— *Khuk-khuk-wuk*
FUNCTION—Woman's workbasket.
CONSTRUCTION—Basket with cover complete. The bottom is in *khark-ghee-su't* weave and close weave (two-strand twining); the walls are in close and open weaves. (The lid is finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245, while the body is finished with border 7.)
ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with false embroidery in grass and fern stems. The walls are in the *hootz kus-see'-tee* design and the cover is in *thluhl k-yar-nee* and *kah-ghu'n kar-ha'r-ku.*
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. XIV, no. 2.)

197. 84197 Diameter 9.5 cm, depth 11.8 cm

TYPE—*Athle yet*
FUNCTION—An individual's saltwater cup. It has been used to hold red ocher paint for personal decoration.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root and fitted with a single handle of twisted spruce root. The bottom is in *khark-ghee-su't* weave and the sides are in close weave (two-strand twining). (The border is not described.)
ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with a piece of the tail feather of the yellow flicker. There are three ornamental bands in the *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* design. Above and below the upper and lower bands are vertical lines of ornamentation, *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* alternating with *yan-nar-ate kah tuck-tar-see.*
PROVENIENCE—From an old shaman's grave house on the Alsek River, back of the Chilkat divide. (The basket cataloged as 84197 does not match Emmons's description. Specimen 84197 is in the form of an *athle yet* but lacks a flicker feather; also, the designs are different. Two bands of the *guth-lu'h-ku* design are separated by a band of the *thluhl k-yar-nee* design. Below is a vertical design known as *shon ghe-kulth kah ka'tch-ultee.* The basket ends with border 4 [Emmons, 1903, p. 246]. The basket shown in the photograph and measured is the one cataloged as 84197.)

198. 84198 Diameter 9.5 cm, depth 7.5 cm

TYPE—(No native name given.)
FUNCTION—An experimental effort of a little girl learning to weave. Children would use it as a plaything and to hold berries for eating.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)
ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with bands of colored root.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Deshu, the Chilkoot branch of the Chilkat tribe.

199. 84199 Diameter 16.5 cm, depth 12.5 cm

TYPE—*Tu-dar huck*
FUNCTION—Covered basket, used as a woman's workbasket, with a rattle in the top.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)
ORNAMENTATION—The two false embroidery bands of grass on the sides are in the *khu wou kus say-ya'-yee* design, enclosing *kha'-tu.* The cover is in *thluhl k-yar-nee,* and between is the *kah-ghu'n kar-ha'r-ku* design.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. A very old specimen preserved for a generation or more by an old Russian family at Sitka.

200. 84200 Length 27.8 cm, width 20.0 cm, height 16.0 cm

TYPE—*Sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee*
FUNCTION—Shaman's hat worn upon occasions of ceremony and in practice.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 2, Emmons, 1903, p. 246.)
ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented throughout with false embroidery in grass and fern stem. It is in the *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* design, with two naturalistic figures, said to represent wolves, on each side.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From the Hoonah tribe, found at Sinta-ka-heen-ee, Juneau. These hats

are the rarest pieces of root and grass work found among the Tlingit. It has been many years since one has been woven and the few ever found have been procured principally from old grave houses of deceased shamans.

201. 84201 Diameter 34.0 cm, depth 42.8 cm

TYPE—(Not identified.)

FUNCTION—These baskets are in general used by all of the southern coastal people to hold clothing and, when traveling by canoe, as packing cases for household implements, food, and other necessaries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of the inner bark of red cedar in the regular checkered weave (plaiting), but just under the border it is in open weave. The edge is finished by turning down the warp ends and twining them to the standing warp strands (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with bands of dyed bark.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Fort Wrangell, the Stikine tribe.

202. 84202 Diameter 28.0 cm, depth 25.5 cm

TYPE—(Probably *tchu-qwelth.*)

FUNCTION—(Was probably made to be sold.)

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in *khark-ghee-su't* weave, while the sides are in alternate encircling bands of close weave (two-strand twining) and open weave. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with false embroidery in grass. The middle band is in the *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* design. The upper and lower bands are in the *shuh-tuck ou-hu', kohk-thla'-ku, ku klate-ar ku-ou, yan-nar-ate kah tuck-tar-see* and *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* designs.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

203. 84203 Diameter 8.0 cm, depth 11.5 cm

TYPE—*Athle yet*

FUNCTION—A saltwater drinking cup or individual's drinking basket.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). The edge is finished by turning under the ends of the warp strands on the inside and securing them with twining (the border Emmons described [border 7, 1903, p. 247] does not correspond to that of the basket cataloged, which has been cut off flush [border 3, 1903, p. 246]). Fitted with a handle of twisted spruce root.

ORNAMENTATION—The false embroidery band in grass is in the *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan on the Chilkat River, the Chilkat tribe.

204. 84204 Diameter 8.5 cm, depth 12.0 cm

TYPE—*Athle yet*

FUNCTION—Saltwater drinking cup or individual's drinking basket.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). The edge is finished in ropelike, two-ply weft twining (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7). The basket, to be hung on the wall, has been fitted with a single handle of twisted spruce root.

ORNAMENTATION—The false embroidery in grass consists of three bands. The upper and lower bands are in the *kon-naste* and the double *kha'-tu* designs. The middle band of ornamentation is in the *klake da kheet-see'-tee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Gaud-ah-kan (the principal Hoonah town now generally called Hoonah), Fort Frederick, Chichagof Island, the Hoonah tribe.

205. 84205 Diameter 8.5 cm, depth 12.5 cm

TYPE—*Athle yet*

FUNCTION—Saltwater drinking cup or individual's drinking basket.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining) and fitted with a twisted spruce root handle. The edge is finished in flat sennit (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 11 or 12).

ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with false embroidery in grass and fern. The two outer and broader bands are in the *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* design; the middle band is in *ut kheet-see'-tee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Gaud-ah-kan, the Hoonah tribe of Chichagof Island.

206. 84206 Dimensions not recorded

TYPE—*Kut-tuts-ar yet*
FUNCTION—Shallow, basinlike basket used for screening or winnowing berries.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in middle weave, with the warp ends turned over and finished in a flat sennit (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 11 or 12).
ORNAMENTATION—Unornamented.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe. (Sent to Brooklyn Institute in 1906.)

207. 84207 Dimensions unknown

TYPE—(Not identified.)
FUNCTION—Fancy flat basket. Such baskets were made for sale and not for use.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. Between the ornamental bands the basket is in open weave. (The border has not been identified.)
ORNAMENTATION—The upper and lower false embroidery weave is in the *tchu'-nate koutch tar-ou'* design. The middle band is in the *khu wou kus say-ya'-yee* design.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe. (No longer in Field Museum's collection.)

208. 84208 Diameter 26.5 cm, depth 31.0 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*
FUNCTION—Basket carried on top of the back to receive freshly picked berries.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). There are two handles of twisted hide. (Finished with border 7, Emmons, 1903, p. 247.)
ORNAMENTATION—The two wide bands are ornamented in false embroidery in grass with a conventionalized variant of the *dar-war kus-see dta-ye* design. The horizontal stripes themselves represent the *yan-nar-ate kah tuck-tar-see* design. The center band is in the *ut kheet-see'-tee* design.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found at Klukwan, the Chilkat tribe, but of Yakutat weave and workmanship and believed to have been made in Yakutat.

209. 84209 Diameter 29.5 cm, depth 24.5 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*
FUNCTION—Woman's workbasket, also carried on top of the back to hold berries.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root and fitted with caribou loop handles well down on the outside of the walls, after the Haida fashion. In the close weave (two-strand twining), reinforced on the bottom in overlaying twist. (Finished with border 7, Emmons, 1903, p. 247.)
ORNAMENTATION—The two wider bands of false embroidery are in the *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* design and the middle band is in *ut kheet-see'-tee.* Below the bands is the *yan-nar-ate kah tuck-tar-see* design.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found in the Queen Charlotte Islands but of Tlingit workmanship and believed to have come originally from Yakutat.

210. 84210 Diameter 7.0 cm, depth 9.8 cm

TYPE—*Athle yet*
FUNCTION—Saltwater drinking cup.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in the regular weave (two-strand twining); the edge is trimmed flush. (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)
ORNAMENTATION—The whole exterior is false embroidered in grass with the *ars suck har ha'-yar-ku* design.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found at Ketchikan, but of northern make or perhaps woven by a more northern Tlingit.

211. 84211 Diameter 24.8 cm, depth 20.8 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*
FUNCTION—Carried on top of the back to receive freshly picked berries. It has been used to pack away small pieces of clothing.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in both *khark-ghee-su't* weave and close weave (two-strand twining). The top is finished by turning down and twining over the warp ends (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).
ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with false em-

broidery in grass and fern stems. The two broader bands are in the *kon-naste* design and a variant of the *kha'-tu*. The middle band is in the *klake da kheet-see'-tee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

212. 84212 Diameter 25.0 cm, depth 23.0 cm

TYPE—*Tchu-qwelth*

FUNCTION—A bag or packing case for clothing and small articles.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in *khark-ghee-su't* weave, the walls in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 7, Emmons, 1903, p. 247.)

ORNAMENTATION—The whole design area is defined by bands of dyed weft material. Two wider bands of false embroidery in grass are in the *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* design; the middle band is in *ut kheet-see'-tee*.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Made in Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

213. 84213 Diameter 25.5 cm, depth 24.8 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*

FUNCTION—Used on top of the back to carry berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in *khark-ghee-su't* weave, the walls in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 12, Emmons, 1903, p. 248.) It is fitted with two caribou skin loop handles.

ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with false embroidery in grass and fern stem. The middle band is in the *sarh-shar tootsee* design; the two outer bands are in *kitch hon-ar-ghart*.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Killisnoo, the Hutsnuwu tribe. (Appears to be identical to a basket from Klukwan illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. XI, no. 2.)

214. 84214 Diameter 13.5 cm, depth 13.2 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Basket carried around the neck to hold freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). (Probably finished with border 7, Emmons, 1903, p. 247.)

ORNAMENTATION—The two broader false embroidery bands are in the *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* design. The middle band of ornamental grass work is in *ut-kheet-see'-tee*.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Angoon, Admiralty Island, the Hutsnuwu tribe.

215. 84215 Diameter 19.8 cm, depth 13.2 cm

TYPE—(Not identified.)

FUNCTION—A new basket, probably made to be sold.

CONSTRUCTION—Basket made of spruce root in the plain twining weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 2, Emmons, 1903, p. 246.)

ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with grass and fern stems. The upper and lower bands are in the *kon-naste* design, in the center of which is *ut-tu-wa'rk-kee*. The middle band is in the *thlukh qwar-ye'-tee* design, with the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* design above and below.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Made at Gaud-ah-kan, the Hoonah tribe, in 1901.

216. 84216 Diameter 18.0 cm, depth 10.2 cm

TYPE—*Tu-dar huck*

FUNCTION—A woman's covered workbasket for small articles.

CONSTRUCTION—Covered basket of spruce root. The bottom in *khark-ghee-su't* weave, the sides and top in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—On the sides, the false embroidery in grass is in the *ee-na* and *kon-naste ar-kee'-kee* designs. Around the base is the *thluhl k-yar-nee* design; the side of the cover is likewise in this design. The middle of the cover is in *gwulth ha cou'tch-ee*; outside, two circular bands are in *klaok shar yar kee'-kee*.

PROVENIENCE— Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe. (Illustrated in Emmons, 1903, pl. XV, no. 4.)

217. 84217 Diameter 17.5 cm, depth 8.8 cm

TYPE—*Tu-dar huck*

FUNCTION—Covered basket with rattle in top. Used as a woman's workbasket for small articles.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of (plain and dyed) twined spruce root. (The bottom and rim are in *khark-ghee-su't* weave, the sides and top in two-strand

twining.) (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with false embroidery in grass. The sides are in the *ku klatear ku-ou* and *shuh-tuck ou-hu'* designs. Below, at the base, and around the side of the cover is the *khartse kut-r-ka-dee* design; the cover is in *thluhl k-yar-nee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka.

218. 84218 Diameter 4.8 cm, depth 3.8 cm

TYPE—(Not identified.)

FUNCTION—Basket made for a child as a plaything.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining) after the fashion of the regular berry basket. The warp ends are turned down on the inside and twined with the weft in the regular finish (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—Plain, with the last spirals of weft strands in color.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Killisnoo, the Hutsnuwu tribe of Admiralty Island.

219. 84219 Diameter 26.0 cm, depth 28.0 cm

TYPE—(Not identified.)

FUNCTION—This character of basket was used for a variety of household purposes, but principally to pack small pieces of clothing.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). Toward the top are seven spirals of three-weft-strand weave (three-strand twining). The edge is finished by a flat plaiting of four extra weft strands over and under the outer thread of the last spiral of twining; the warp ends are trimmed off flush (Emmons, 1903, p. 246, border 6).

ORNAMENTATION—The ornamentation is in colored bands of dyed weft and is distinctively Haida in character.

PROVENIENCE—Haida. Procured on Queen Charlotte Island by Capt. Chittenden in 1886, it is of Haida workmanship.

220. 84220 Diameter 16.5 cm, depth 15.8 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Carried around the neck to receive freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in *khark-ghee-su't* weave, the walls in close weave (two-strand twining). The edge is finished by turning in the warp ends and securing them with the twining (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with false embroidery in root and fern stems. The two broader bands are in the *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* design and the narrow middle band is in *klake da kheet-see'-tee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sinta-ka-heen-ee, the Auk tribe.

221. 84221 Diameter 16.0 cm, depth 15.2 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Carried around the neck to hold berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in *khark-ghee-su't* weave, the walls in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—The two broader bands of false embroidery are in the *kon-naste* and *kha'-tu* designs. Between these bands is the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Killisnoo, Admiralty Island, the Hutsnuwu tribe.

222. 84222 Diameter 14.5 cm, depth 7.0 cm

TYPE—*Tu-dar huck*

FUNCTION—Woman's covered workbasket. (Cover is missing.)

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)

ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with false embroidery in grass. The design of the walls is in a favorite, old combination of designs representing *kishot* enclosing a series of *sig-ga-dee' tee'-shee* and *klaok shar yar kee'-kee.* The whole design is sometimes referred to as *de-gar.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Douglas Island, the Auk tribe.

223. 84223 Diameter 13.0 cm, depth 10.8 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Suspended around the neck to receive freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). The border is finished by a two-ply twining of weft strands over the turned-down warp ends (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with false embroidery in grass and fern stem. It is peculiar in having slightly flaring sides and widely separated ornamental bands. The upper and lower ornamental bands are in the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* design; the middle band is in *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found at Klukwan on the Chilkat River, the Chilkat tribe. (Emmons believed this basket was made in Hoonah or by a Hoonah woman married into the Chilkat tribe.)

224. 84224 Diameter 12.5 cm, depth 13.5 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Suspended around the neck for receiving freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in the *khark-ghee-su't* weave peculiar to this people (the Chilkats, who greatly favor this weave, according to Emmons, 1903, p. 240). The border is in sennit over the turned-down warp ends (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12). It is fitted with two twisted root handles.

ORNAMENTATION—The two bands of false embroidery are in a design called *sarh-shar tootsee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan on the Chilkat River, the Chilkat tribe.

225. 84225 Diameter 11.5 cm, depth 9.8 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Suspended around the neck to receive freshly picked berries. Of the size most frequently carried by children.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in *khark-ghee-su't* weave, with several spirals of close weave (two-strand twining) at the bottom and top. The border edge is finished by turning the ends of the warp strands under and enclosing them in the last spiral of twining (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12).

ORNAMENTATION—As is the fashion among this people (the Hutsnuwu), the basket ornamentation consists of colored root bands near the border.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Angoon, Admiralty Island, the Hutsnuwu tribe.

226. 84226 Diameter 10.0 cm, depth 10.0 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Suspended around the neck to receive freshly picked berries. It is of the size that would have been carried to the berry fields by a little girl.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in *khark-ghee-su't* weave, the walls in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 4, Emmons, 1903, p. 246.)

ORNAMENTATION—The false embroidery in grass is peculiar in having two bands different in character. The design of the upper band is *shon ghe-kulth kah ka'tch-ul-tee.* Below this is the *guth-lu'h-ku* design. Above the bands, about the border, is the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* design, which also occurs near the bottom together with the *ut-tu-wa'rk-kee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Douglas Island, the Auk tribe, but more probably of Hoonah origin and workmanship.

227. 84227 Diameter 9.8 cm, depth 9.0 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Carried around the neck to receive berries. Of the size used by children.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. This is a unique specimen and the only basket in this weave, the three-ply braid or twining, that had ever been seen (by Emmons). This character of weave, from its strength and stiffness, is always used to form the crown of the spruce root hat as well as the ornamental cylinder for such a hat. The bottom is in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). The border edge is finished in sennit enclosing the warp ends (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 11).

ORNAMENTATION—Unornamented.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found at Douglas Island and thought to have come from the Chilkat.

228. 84228 Diameter 12.2 cm, depth 11.2 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Suspended around the neck to hold berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The bottom is in *khark-ghee-su't* weave, the walls in close weave (two-strand twining). Spirals of three-ply twining are used at the turning up of the sides and at the edge. (Finished with border 2, Emmons, 1903, p. 246.)

ORNAMENTATION—The two broader bands of false embroidery are in the *kon-naste* design, with the double *kha-tu* between. The narrow medial band is in *ut kheet-see'-tee,* while above and below the ornamental bands is the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan on the Chilkat River, the Chilkat tribe.

229. 84229 Diameter 11.0 cm, depth 11.8 cm

TYPE—*Sahk-kah to'n-nar*

FUNCTION—Carried around the neck to hold freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in *khark-ghee-su't* weave except in the ornamental band. Fitted with two handles of hide. The border edge is finished by turning the warp ends under (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with false embroidery in grass. The two wider ornamental bands are in the *kha'-tu* and *kon-naste ar-kee'-kee* designs. The medial band is in *thluhl k-yar-nee.*

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sinta-ka-heen-ee, the Auk tribe.

230. 84230 Diameter 12.0 cm, depth 15.0 cm

TYPE—(Not identified.)

FUNCTION—Used to hold freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining) with alternate spirals of three-ply weave (three-strand twining) about the border. It is finished in a four-strand plaiting through the outer weft strand (Emmons, 1903, p. 246, border 6).

ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with spirals of three-ply weave (three-strand twining) about the border.

PROVENIENCE—Haida. From Queen Charlotte Island.

231. 84231 No dimensions available

TYPE—(Not identified.)

FUNCTION—Carried around the neck to receive freshly picked berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). About the top are twelve spirals of the three-ply weft weave (three-strand twining), alternating with the regular twining. The border edge is finished with a four-strand plaiting through the last spiral of the twining; the warp ends are cut off flush (Emmons, 1903, p. 246, border 6). The handles, well down on the walls, are of five strands of cord.

ORNAMENTATION — Unornamented.

PROVENIENCE—Haida. From Queen Charlotte Island. (Could not be found in Field Museum's collection.)

232. 84232 Diameter 18.0 cm, depth 6.2 cm

TYPE—*Kut-tuts-ar yet*

FUNCTION—Shallow basin used to screen berries when picking in the field.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in the *khark-ghee-su't* weave which is peculiarly Chilkat in character. The edge is finished by turning the warp ends inside and securing them with a four-strand, flat sennit (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12).

ORNAMENTATION—Unornamented.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan on the Chilkat River, the Chilkat tribe.

233. 84233 Diameter 16.5 cm, depth 6.0 cm

TYPE—*Kut-tuts-ar yet*

FUNCTION—Shallow basin used to screen berries when picking in the field.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in *khark-ghee-su't* weave, except for the last twelve spirals of weave at the border, which are in close weave (two-strand twining). The edge is finished by turning the warp ends under and securing them with a four-strand, flat sennit (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12).

ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented around the rim with skip stitch.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan on the Chilkat River, the Chilkat tribe.

234. 84234 Diameter 27.0 cm, depth 28.5 cm

TYPE—(Not identified.)

FUNCTION—Such a basket would be used to hold pieces of clothing, odds and ends, and household articles, but more particularly as a packing bag for canoe travel.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of the inner bark of red cedar in twined open weave. The border edge is finished by turning the warp ends over and securing them with the last spiral of the twining. (Finished with border 7, Emmons, 1903, p. 247.)

ORNAMENTATION—Unornamented.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Wrangell, the Stikine tribe.

235. 84235 Diameter 17.5 cm, depth 5.2 cm

TYPE—*Kut-tuts-ar yet*

FUNCTION—Shallow basin type used to screen berries, carried in the pack basket to the berry fields.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in *khark-ghee-su't* weave. At the border are several spirals of close weave (two-strand twining). The edge is finished in flat sennit (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12). It is fitted with one handle of twisted hide.

ORNAMENTATION—Unornamented.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, on the Chilkat River, the Chilkat tribe.

236. 84236 Diameter 26.5 cm, depth 10.0 cm

TYPE—*Kut-tuts-ar yet*

FUNCTION—Shallow basin type used to screen berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in *khark-ghee-su't* weave, with the border in close weave (two-strand twining). The edge is finished in flat, four-ply sennit (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12). It is fitted with a single hide handle by which to hang it.

ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented in plain root in skip stitch with a geometric design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Klukwan, on the Chilkat River, the Chilkat tribe.

237. 84237 Diameter 42.0 cm, depth 17.5 cm

TYPE—*Tarlth*

FUNCTION—Used by women as a workbasket in basket making.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in *khark-ghee-su't* weave, with a strengthening band of close weave (two-strand twining) about the border. The edge is finished by turning the ends of the warp strands under and securing them with twining. A second line of twining over the bight of the turned-over warp protects them. (Finished with border 12, Emmons, 1903, p. 248.) The basket is fitted with two twisted spruce root handles.

ORNAMENTATION—Ornamentation consists of four circles of colored and plain root alternating in the two types of weave.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

238. 84238 Diameter 30.0 cm, depth 10.5 cm

TYPE—*Kut-tuts-ar yet*

FUNCTION—Of the basinlike type used to screen berries.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in *khark-ghee-su't* weave; the border is in close weave (two-strand twining) with four spirals of embroidered twist in root. This border edge is finished in flat sennit (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12). It is fitted with one handle of hide.

ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented on the inside with embroidered twist in root.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Klukwan on the Chilkat River, the Chilkat tribe.

239. 84239 Diameter 24.0 cm

TYPE—*Khuke too-gu*

FUNCTION—One of four very old mats of the circular type. (Emmons stated that) these were used as plates to put food on in "more primitive times."

CONSTRUCTION—Made from spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). The border is finished by cutting off the warp flush with the line of weave (Emmons, 1903, p. 245, border 1).

ORNAMENTATION—The false embroidered ornamentation consists of concentric circles of plain and colored grass and colored root. The inner circle of ornamentation is in the *thluhl k-yar-*

nee design and the outer circle is in *tchu'-nate koutch tar-ou'*.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From an old house at Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

240. 84240 Diameter 25.0 cm

TYPE—*Khuke too-gu*

FUNCTION—One of four very old mats of the circular type. These were used as plates to put food on in "more primitive times."

CONSTRUCTION—Made from spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). The border is finished by cutting off the warp ends flush with the line of weave (Emmons, 1903, p. 245, border 1). Where it has been torn, mending was done with spruce root in very rude sewing.

ORNAMENTATION—The false embroidery consists of concentric circles of plain and colored grass and colored root. The three embroidered circles are in the design *thluhl k-yar-nee*.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From an old house at Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

241. 84241 Diameter 21.5 cm

TYPE—*Khuke too-gu*

FUNCTION—One of four very old mats of the circular type. These were used as plates to put food on in "more primitive times."

CONSTRUCTION—Made from spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). The border is finished by cutting off the warp ends flush with the line of weave (Emmons, 1903, p. 245, border 1).

ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with plain and dyed grass. The inner circle of ornamentation is in the *tchu'-nate koutch tar-ou'* design; the outer circle is in the same design, although somewhat distorted.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From an old house at Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

242. 84242 Diameter 14.0 cm

TYPE—*Khuke too-gu*

FUNCTION—One of four small mats of the circular type. These were used as plates to put food on in "more primitive times."

CONSTRUCTION—Made from spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). The border is finished by cutting off the warp ends flush with the line of weave (Emmons, 1903, p. 245, border 1).

ORNAMENTATION—The false embroidery consists of concentric circles of plain and colored grass and colored root. The ornamental band is in the *klaok shar yar kee'-kee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From an old house at Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

243. 84243 Diameter 28.0 cm, depth 15.0 cm

TYPE—(Not identified.)

FUNCTION—Hat.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of red cedar bark in plain (two-strand) twining. (Warps are cut off and two rows of three-strand weave strengthen the rim.)

ORNAMENTATION—Red and black paint; represents a mythical animal.

PROVENIENCE—Nootkan. From the west coast of Vancouver Island.

244. 84244 No dimensions recorded

TYPE—Not identified.

FUNCTION—Used for small articles and as a woman's workbasket.

CONSTRUCTION—Coiled basket with cover of grass. Commenced around a small circle of hide.

ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with three narrow bands of skin.

PROVENIENCE—Eskimo. From Bristol Bay. (Exchanged with Brooklyn Institute in 1906.)

245. 84245 Diameter 3.5 cm, depth 8.8 cm

TYPE—*Ut tu-qwu'n-see tar-ka'te*

FUNCTION—Double basket used as shot bag.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. Both basket and cover are in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). (Cover is finished with border 7, while the interior is finished with border 1; Emmons, 1903, pp. 245, 247.)

ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with false embroidery of plain and dyed grass. The basket proper is in the *klake da kheet-see'-tee* design. The cover has been ornamented with stripes of colored weft.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

246. 84246 Diameter 2.5 cm, depth 6.8 cm

TYPE—*Ut tu-qwu'n-see tar-ka'te*
FUNCTION—Double basket used as shot pouch or bag.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. Both basket and cover are in ordinary close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 7, Emmons, 1903, p. 247.)
ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with false embroidery of plain and dyed grass, the basket proper is in the *de-gar* design. The cover is in plain root.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Angoon, Admiralty Island, the Hutsnuwu tribe.

247. 84247 Diameter 3.5 cm, depth 8.0 cm

TYPE—*Ut tu-qwu'n-see tar-ka'te*
FUNCTION—Double basket used as shot pouch or bag.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. Both basket and case are in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)
ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with false embroidery in plain and dyed grass, the basket proper is in the *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee* design. The cover is in plain root.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Killisnoo, Admiralty Island, the Hutsnuwu tribe.

248. 84248 Diameter 3.8 cm, depth 10.0 cm

TYPE—*Ut tu-qwu'n-see tar-ka'te*
FUNCTION—Double basket used as shot bag.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root; both basket and cover are in close weave (two strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)
ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with false embroidery in plain and dyed grass, the basket proper is in the *klake da kheet-see'-tee* design. The cover shows colored bands of weft.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Dundas Bay, the Hoonah tribe.

249. 84249 Diameter 23.0 cm, depth 22.5 cm

TYPE—(Not identified.)
FUNCTION—Used as a workbasket for small articles of clothing, moccasins, and the like.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in close weave (two-strand twining). The border edge is finished in a four-ply plaiting. The warp ends are cut off (Emmons, 1903, p. 246, border 6).
ORNAMENTATION—Colored bands of weft in the usual Haida design. Eleven rows of three-strand twining decorate the rim.
PROVENIENCE—Haida. Found in the possession of a very old woman of the Stikine tribe at Fort Wrangell.

250. 84250 Diameter 20.0 cm, depth 7.0 cm

TYPE—*Tu-dar huck*
FUNCTION—A woman's workbasket.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root. The cover is missing. The bottom is in *khark-ghee-su't* weave, the walls in close weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)
ORNAMENTATION—The walls are embroidered in grass in the *kishst* design enclosing the larger lozenge *sig-ga-dee' tee'-shee.*
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

251. 84251 Diameter 29.0 cm, depth 14.5 cm

TYPE—Not identified.
FUNCTION—Used as a workbasket.
CONSTRUCTION—Coiled basket of grass.
ORNAMENTATION—Ornamented with colored fish skins and yarn.
PROVENIENCE—Eskimo. From the Bristol Bay coast.

252. 84252 Diameter 17.2 cm

TYPE—*Tarlth*
FUNCTION—Mat; probably used to serve food.
CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in the regular twined weave (two-strand twining). (Finished with border 1, Emmons, 1903, p. 245.)
ORNAMENTATION—False embroidered in grass and fern in the *thluhl k-yar-nee* design.
PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. From Sitka, the Sitka tribe.

253. 84253 Diameter 38.0 cm, depth 33.5 cm

TYPE—*Kah-tihk ka'r-r*
FUNCTION—Carried on top of the back.

CONSTRUCTION—Made of spruce root in the regular twined weave (two-strand twining) and strengthened about the bottom of the walls with several spirals of twist weave. The border is finished in the old manner of turning the warp down and twining it into the standing part (Emmons, 1903, p. 247, border 7).

ORNAMENTATION—The two wide bands of false embroidery in grass are in the *shon ghe-kulth kah ka'tch-ul-tee* and *hootz kus-see'-tee* designs. The narrow medial band is in the *ut kheet-see'-tee* design.

PROVENIENCE—Tlingit. Found in use as a clothes bag at St. Paul, Kodiak Island. It was procured in trade from Kayak Island or Yakutat and is of Tlingit manufacture.

FIGURE 1

3

4

FIGURE 2

5

6

0 5
cm

FIGURE 3

FIGURE 4

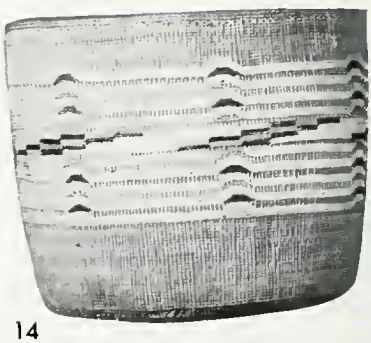

FIGURE 5

FIGURE 6

FIGURE 7

FIGURE 8

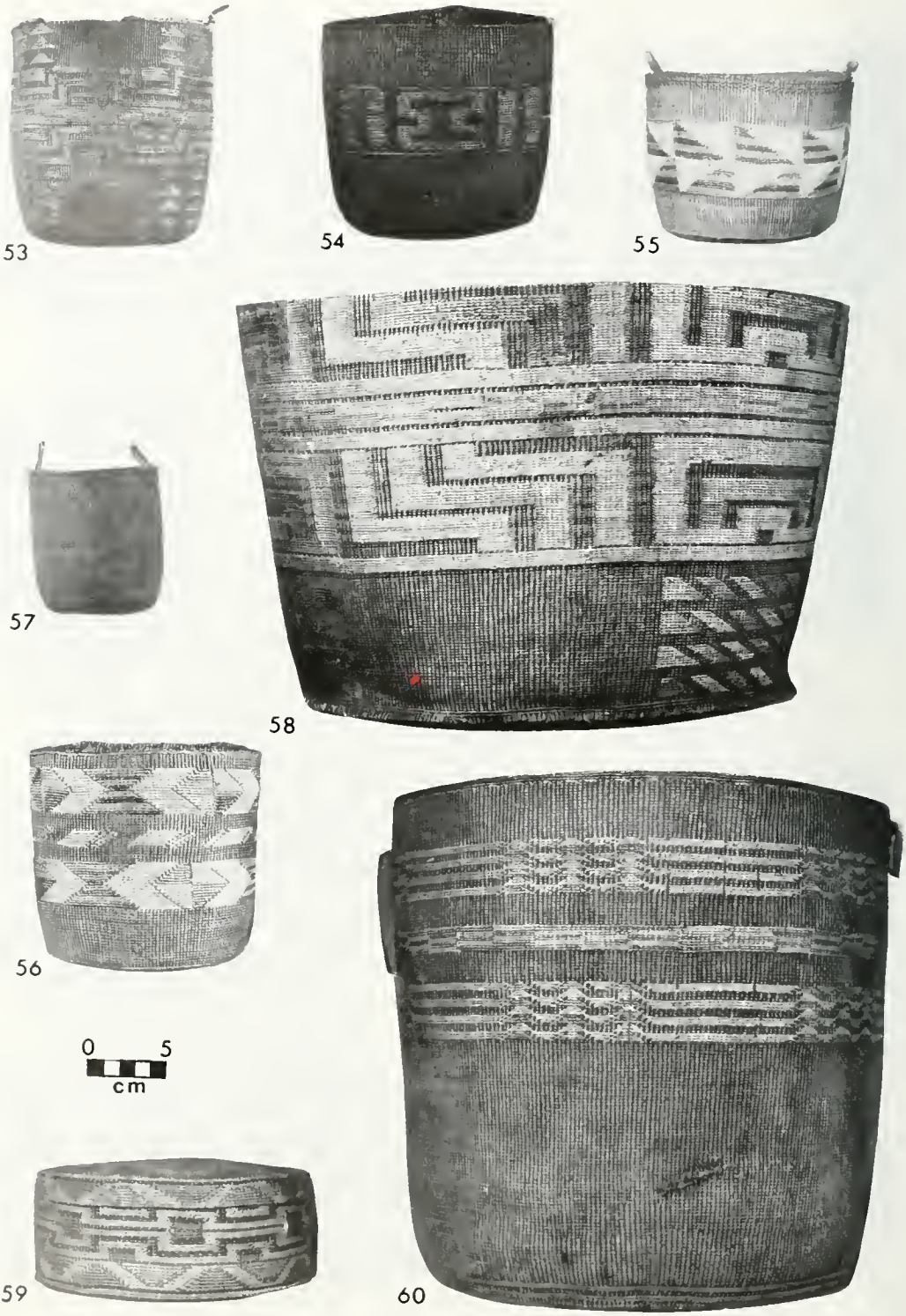

FIGURE 9

FIGURE 10

66

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0 5
cm

67

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FIGURE 11

71

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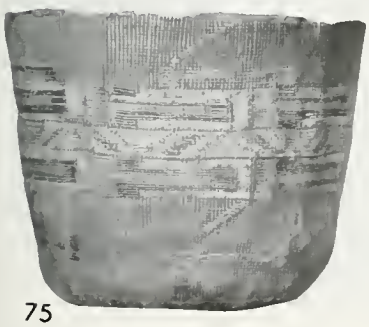
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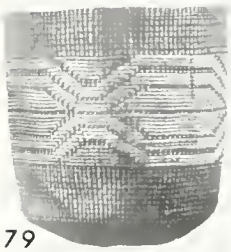
FIGURE 12

78



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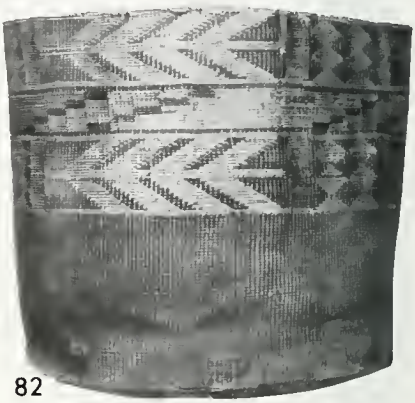

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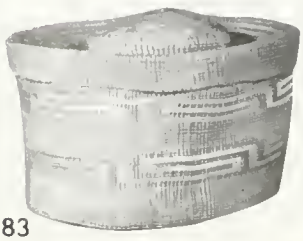
81



83

0 5
cm

84

FIGURE 13

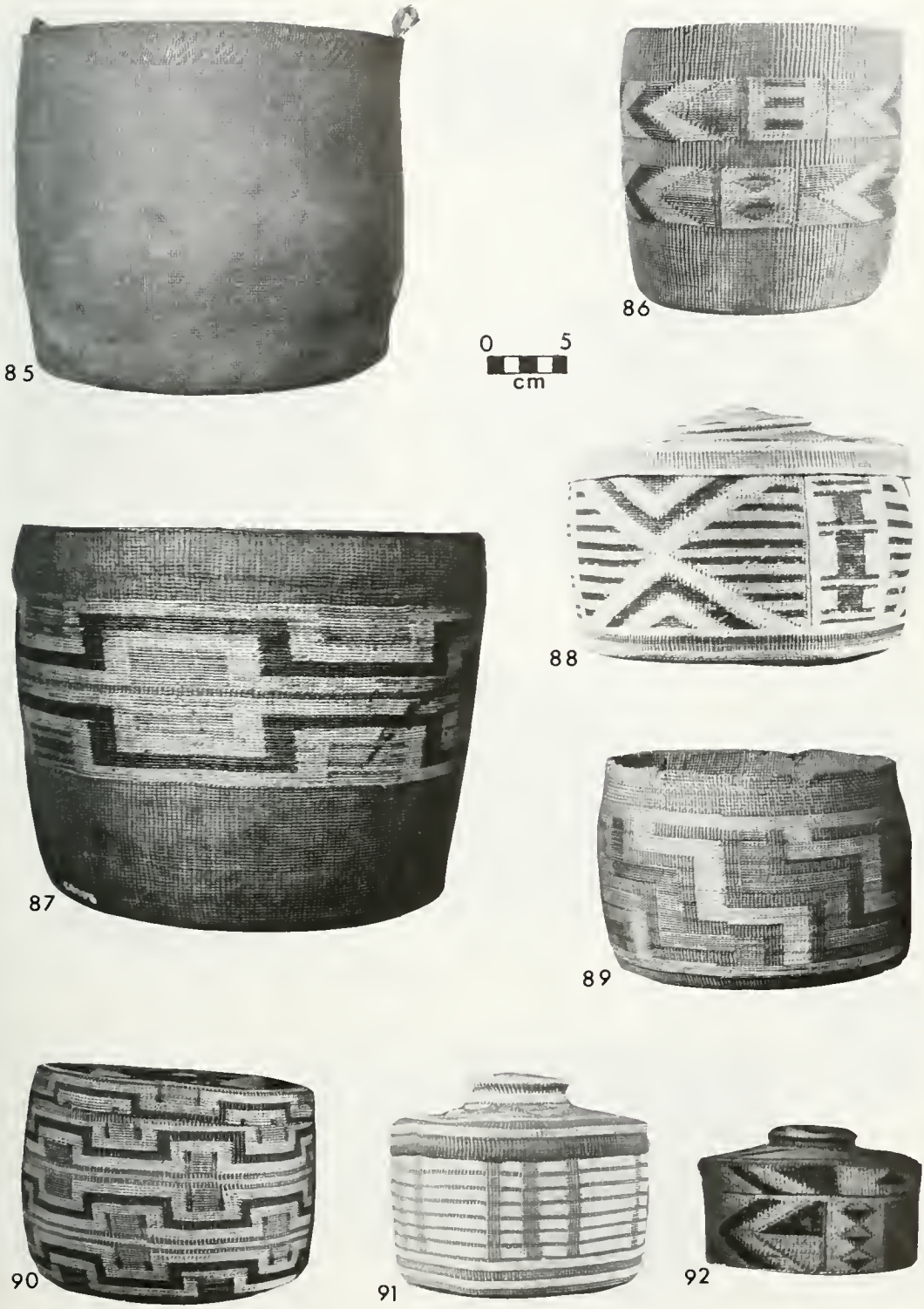


FIGURE 14

FIGURE 15

FIGURE 16

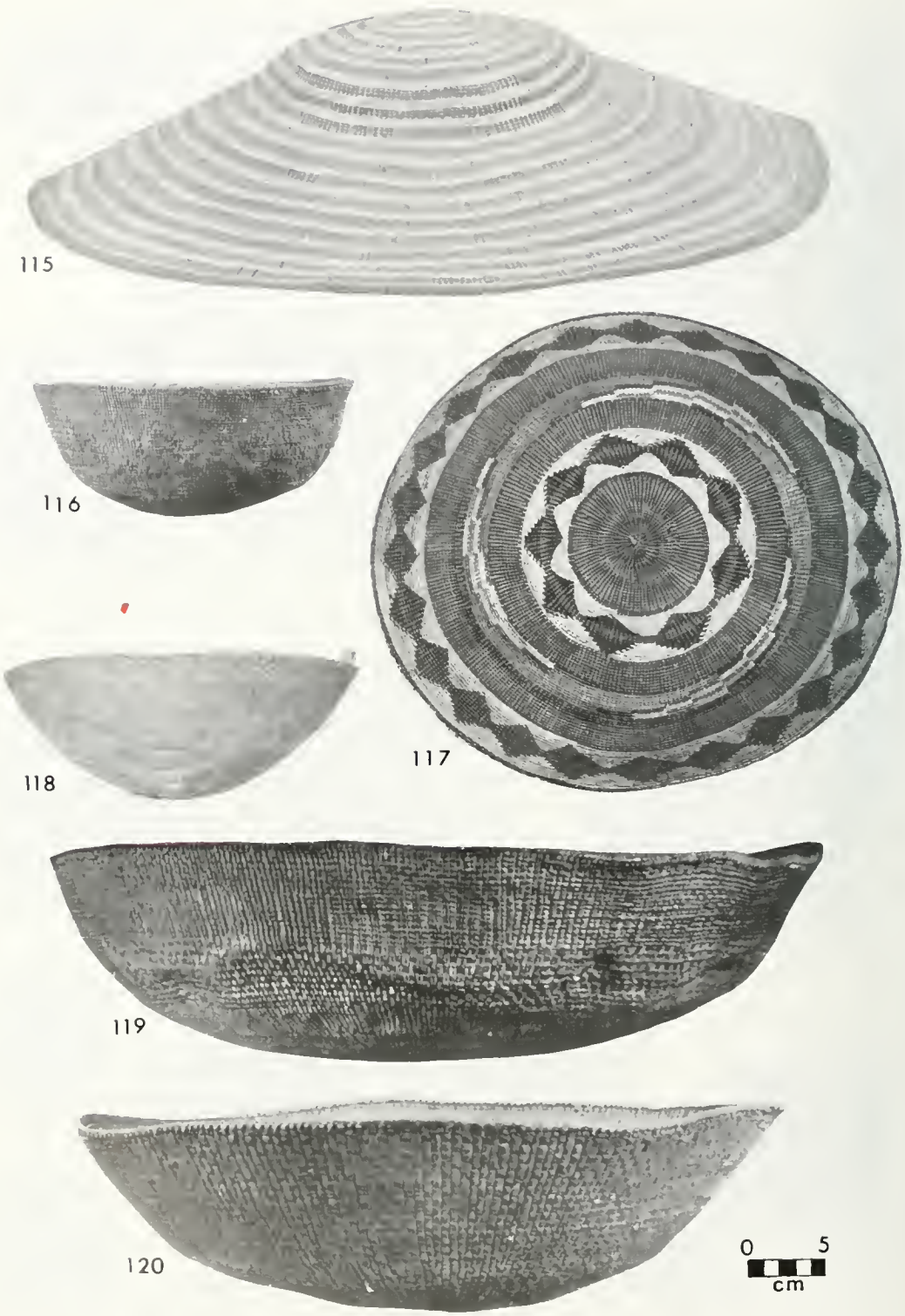
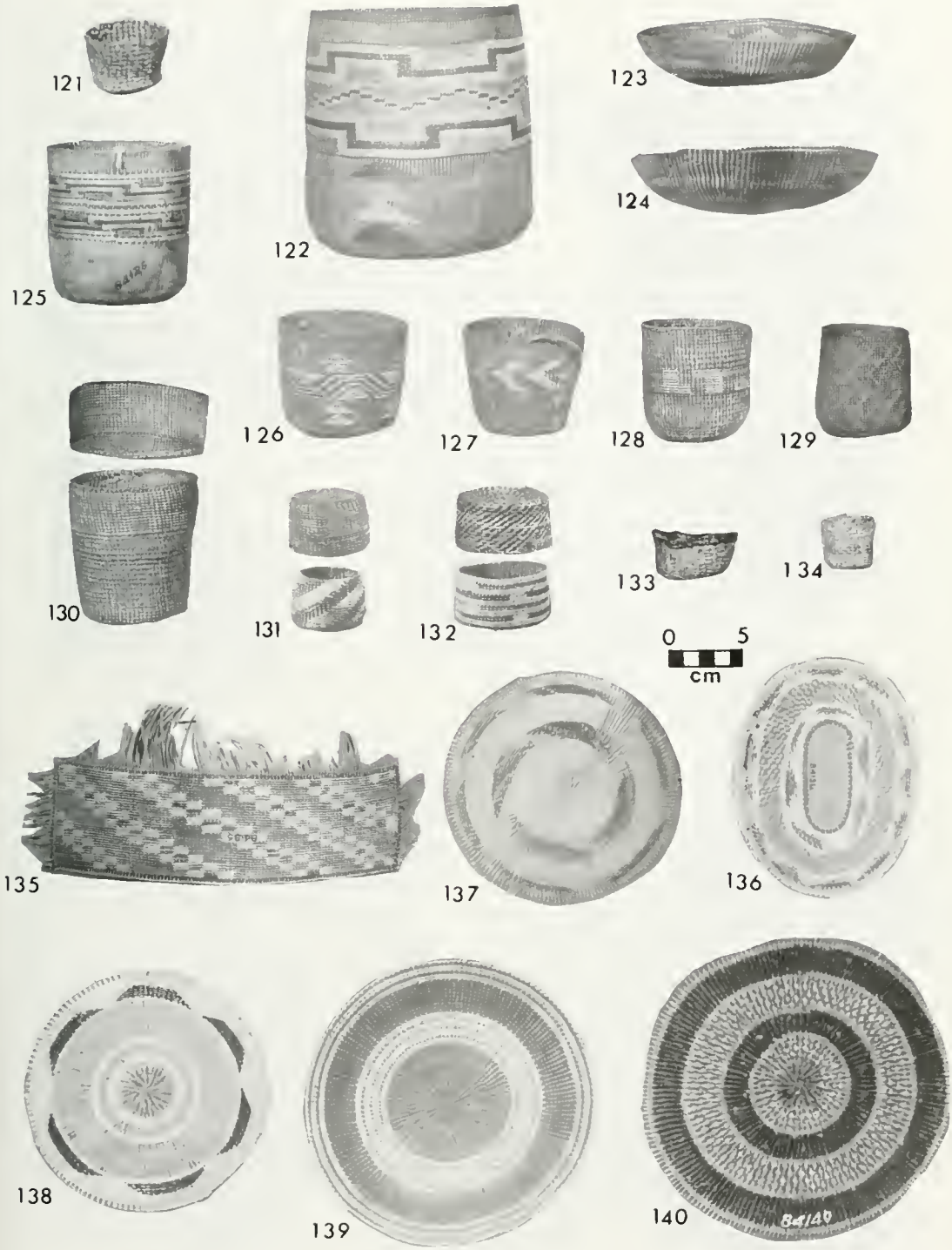


FIGURE 17


121
122
123
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125
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132
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138
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140

FIGURE 18

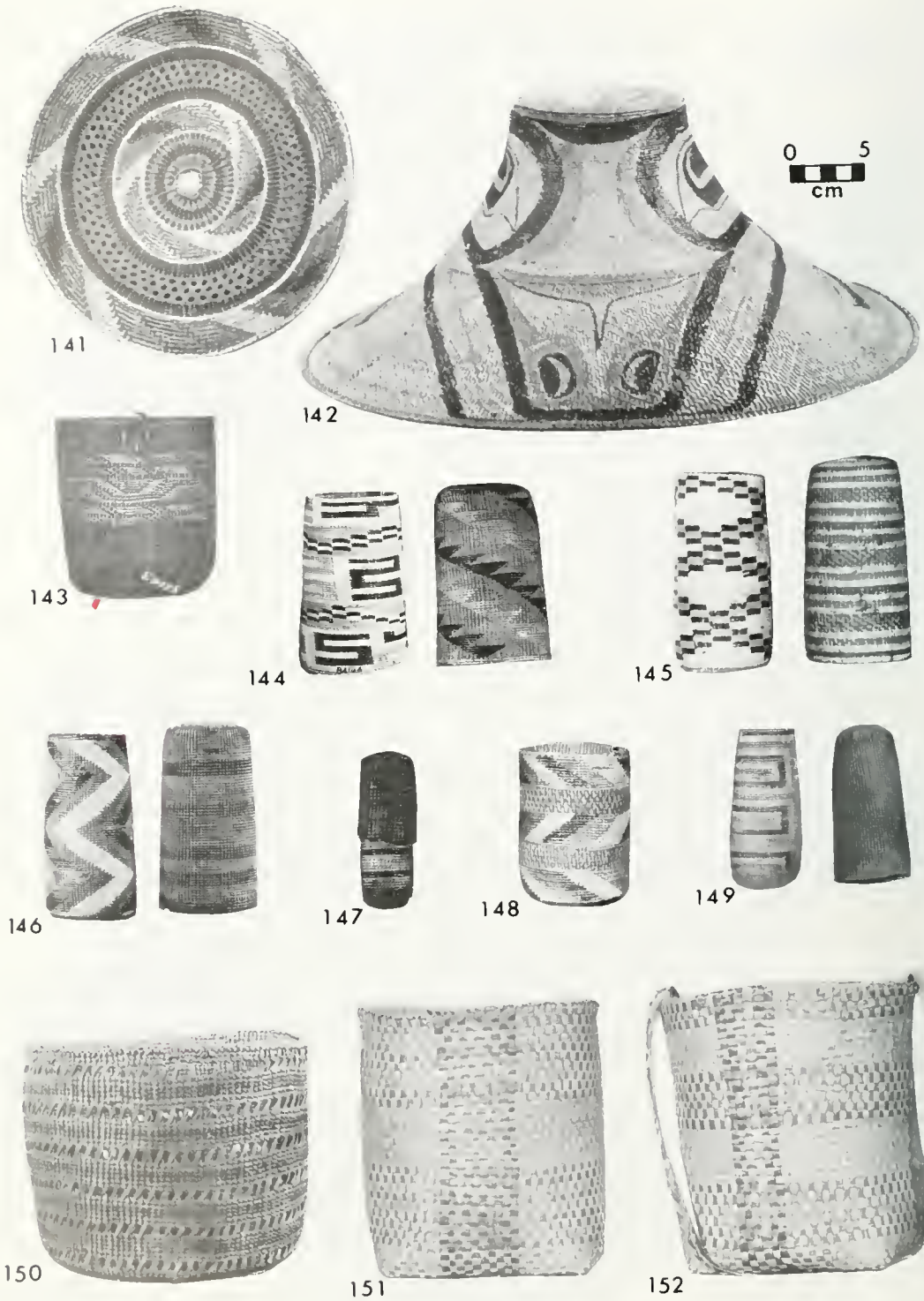


FIGURE 19

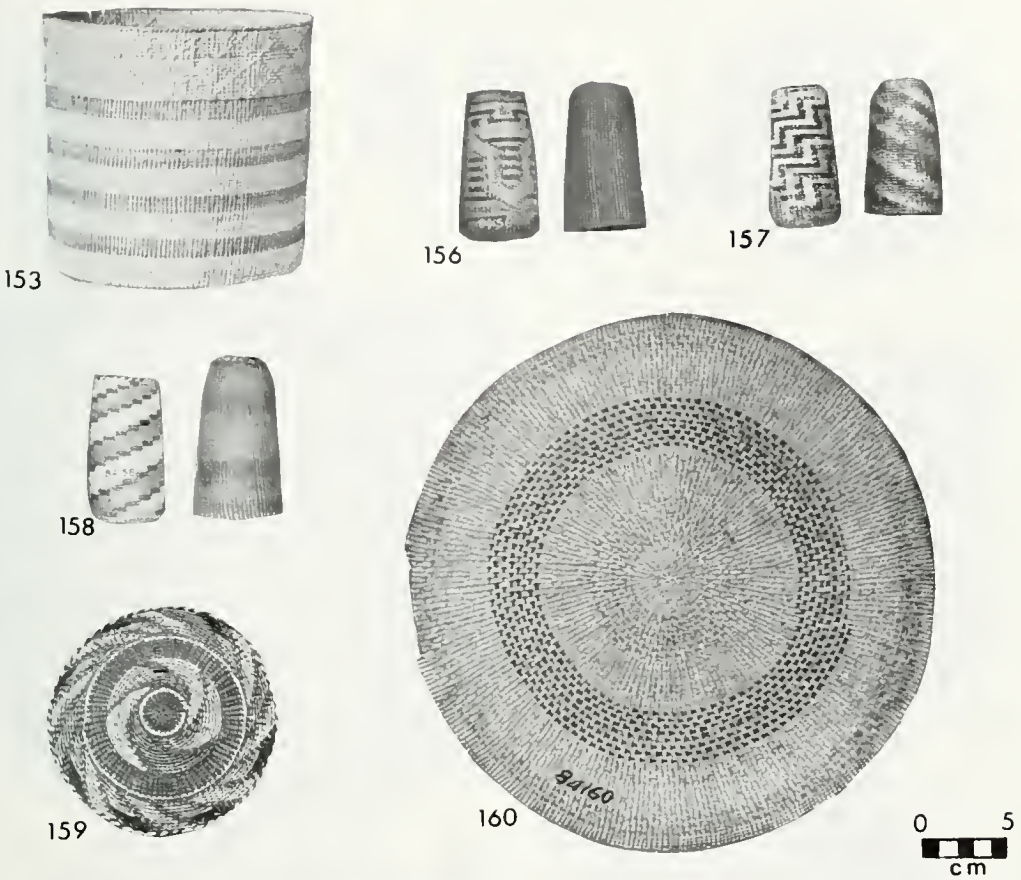


FIGURE 20

FIGURE 21

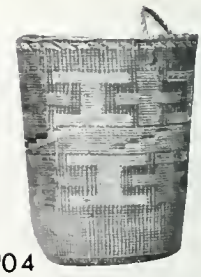
FIGURE 22

FIGURE 23

FIGURE 24

201

203



204

202

0 5
cm

205

FIGURE 25

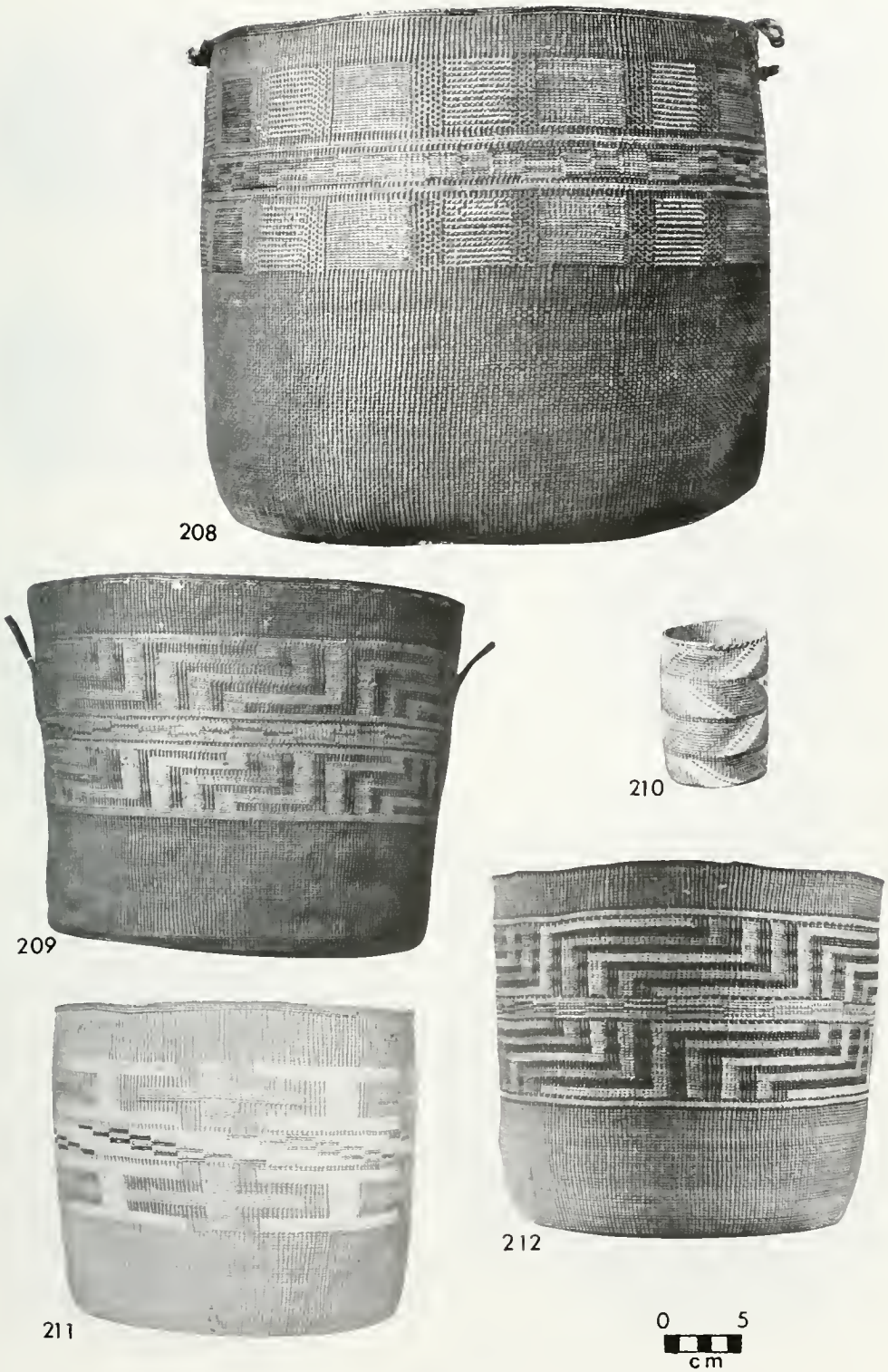


FIGURE 26

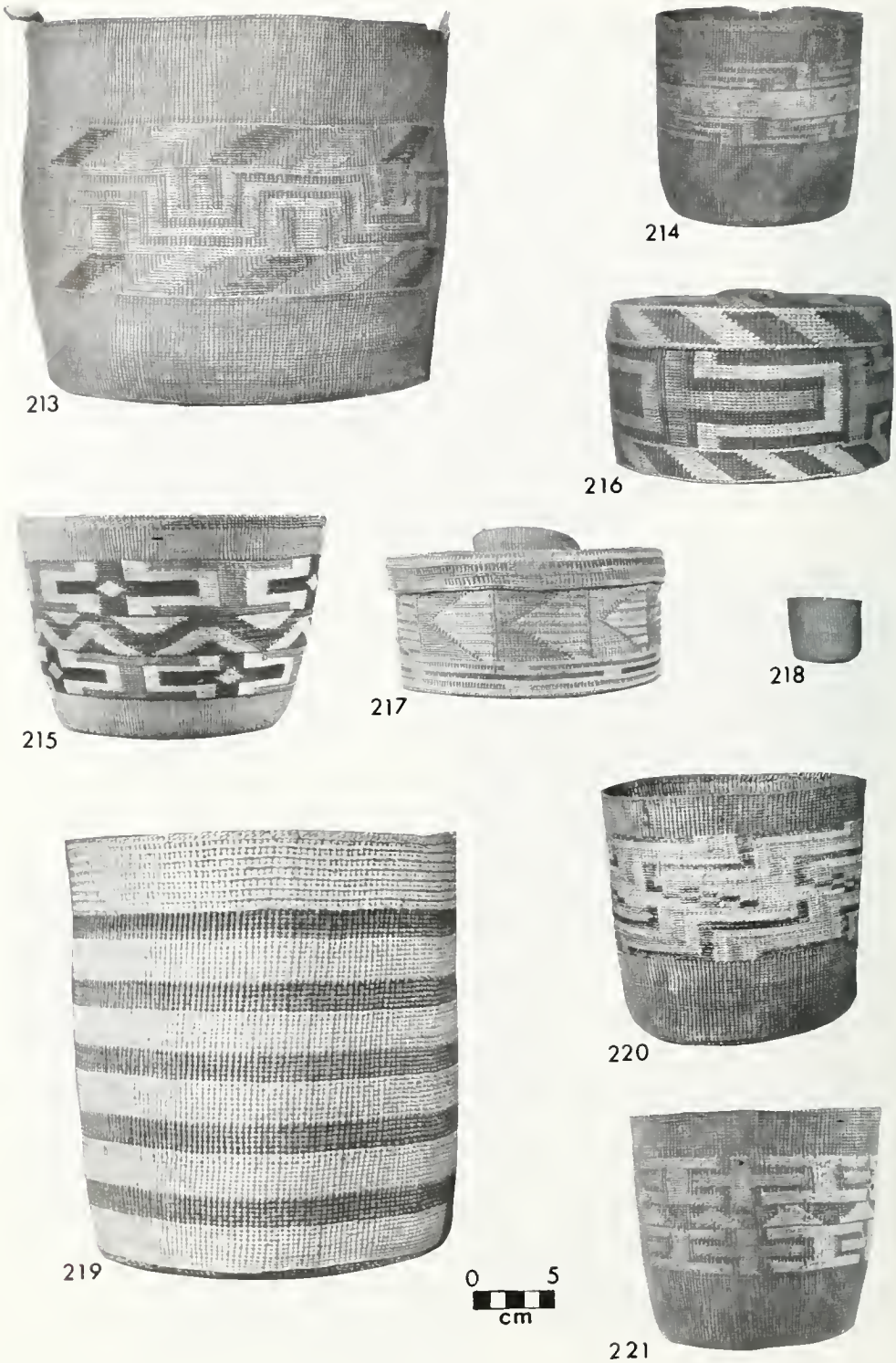


FIGURE 27

FIGURE 28

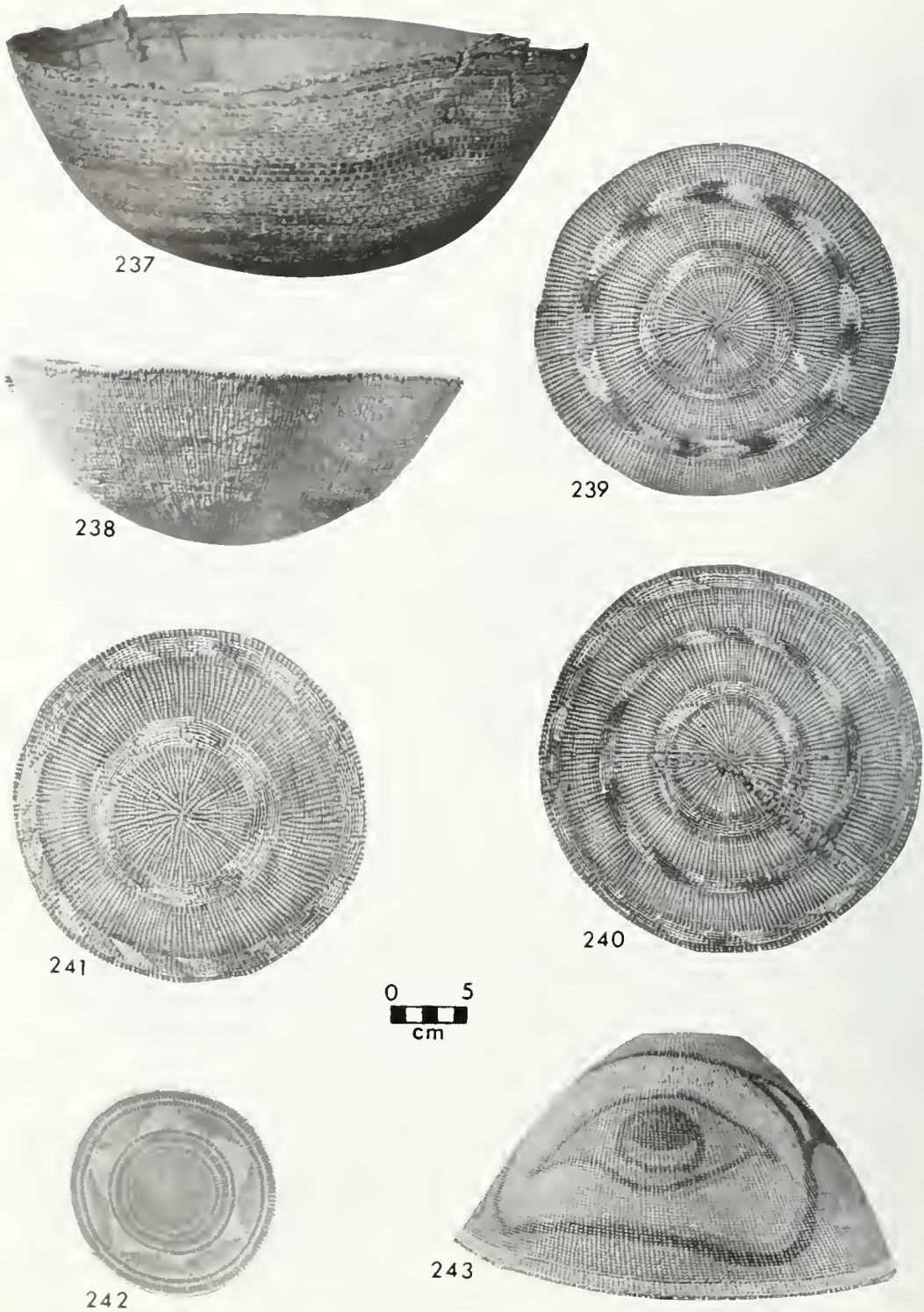


FIGURE 29

FIGURE 30

FIG. 31. Tlingit basketry designs. **1**, *klaok shar yar kee'-kee,* "the half of the head of the salmon-berry"; **2**, *shon ghe-kulth kah ka'tch-ul-tee,* "old-person-hand-back-of-tattooed"; **3**, *guth-lu'h-ku,* referring to either the flow of the tide in its wavelike motion or "the labret of the woman's root hat"; **4**, *kheet-see'-tee,* "tying or winding around"; **5**, *sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee,* "work or embroidery around the head"; **6**, *gwulth ha cou'tch-ee,* "the young fronds of the fern as they come up from the root and curl around it."

Ethnoarchaeological Analysis

It is often claimed by archaeologists that the best analysis or typology of artifacts is one that relates to real categories used by the original manufacturers (Chang, 1967, p. 78). Archaeologists are anthropologists with the goal of reconstructing past cultures, studying their changes through time, and ultimately understanding general principles of cultural development and change. For studies to reflect accurately the culture of another society, artifacts must be placed in classes that relate directly to categories used by the original makers. While K. C. Chang (1967) argues that archaeological classifications should reflect cognitive structures of the people who made and used the artifacts, others have claimed that archaeologists, lacking living informants, cannot reconstruct folk taxonomies (Thomas, 1979, p. 112).

As an experiment in typology, each basket in the Emmons collection has been plotted on a two-dimensional grid. The aim here has been to discern a classification close to the one Emmons was able to obtain from his informants. It is assumed in this analysis that people possessing the same culture are able to interact and communicate with some degree of success. This success can only be had if the cultural categories dealt with are discrete and have similar meanings for all participants. This premise provides anthropologists with a method for reconstructing categories of culturally significant artifacts when no informants are available.

For discreteness to be maintained, attributes that consistently distinguish the categories must exist. When the distinguishing feature is purely the existence or lack of a single attribute, it is difficult to be certain that this feature truly distinguishes cultural categories. Most frequently, however, two or more unrelated attributes consistently distinguish categories, so that it is relatively certain that the categories were distinguished within the original context. When the attributes are size, number, weight, color, form, or any dimension that can be placed along a linear scale, one can recognize distinctive features by plotting these attributes' frequencies of occurrence along that scale.

The most commonly occurring value along a dimension or scale is a mode (Moroney, 1965, p. 43). If distinct modes occur along a continuous scale, one can assume that the range of variation that separates the modes was intentionally avoided. Discreteness is derived by the avoidance of ambiguity, e.g., a plate is generally distinct from any saucer. A study of the physical dimensions and other attributes of many plates and saucers will reveal the one or more that can be used to distinguish them. Different sets of dimensions or attributes may establish subcategories of the initial division, e.g., butter plates, salad plates, and dinner plates. These modes are the culturally significant categories.

In an archaeological study, the dimensions of space and time can be controlled by selecting the areas excavated for obtaining a sample. An ideal ethnographic sample should also come from a tightly defined area and a limited period of time. The ideal sample for a study of material culture comes from contemporary craftsmen living in a single village. The Emmons collection is largely composed of northern Tlingit baskets, but some southern Tlingit, Haida, Eskimo, and Aleut pieces are also included. These foreign baskets are not likely to reflect the culturally significant categories of the Tlingit and should therefore be separated from the study sample. It is also important to note that the 50 or more years during which the baskets of the Emmons collection were woven was a period of radical cultural change. By 1890 tourists were already visiting Alaska, and some baskets were being made especially for sale. To adapt to the market and to save effort and material, open twining became more popular and the largest baskets were no longer made. Some utilitarian forms, such as buckets and cooking baskets, became obsolete and dropped from the cultural inventory (Corey, 1983). A truncated, conical-shaped basket and various decorative forms developed to meet market demands. These changes could be discovered with careful stylistic seriation, but in this study the aim is to demonstrate that most culturally significant categories can be discovered by using multidimensional scales. Further study could no doubt isolate other significant patterns of variation.

Basketry Types

Five distinct regional styles can be recognized in the Emmons collection. The first is a style of coiling found among the mainland Alaskan Eskimos, the second a style of plaiting common to the southern Tlingit and Haida. The remaining three are the distinct twining styles of the Haida, Aleut, and northern Tlingit (Jones, 1982).

I. Eskimo Coiling—The Eskimo coiled basket,

number 251, is distinguished by its characteristic construction, design, and material. Coiled baskets of this type are only found in significant quantities north of the Tlingit area.

II. Southern Plaiting—Three cedar bark plaited baskets, numbers 151, 152, and 201, can clearly be distinguished from the remainder of the collection. These would be considered as either functionally distinct or as of foreign make. The spatial distribution of similar baskets demonstrates that these were of southern Tlingit or possibly Haida make.

III. Haida Baskets—A number of twined baskets with horizontal stripes of dyed weft material and rims ornamented with skip stitch designs fall within the size range of Tlingit twined baskets, but their ornamentation is distinct. Baskets 153 and 230 were probably used as front-of-body baskets, while baskets 219 and 249 were most likely carried on the back when picking berries. These four are woven in a clockwise direction (left to right with the warps pointing down), while all Tlingit twined baskets are woven in a counterclockwise direction (left to right with the warps pointing up). From ethnographic information it is known that this difference in direction is due to the position of the baskets while being woven. Haida and Aleut baskets were woven in an inverted position, but Tlingit baskets were held upright. This difference in the direction of weaving is good evidence that the Haida baskets are distinct from Tlingit ones, but the Haida origin can only be proven by comparison with a sample obtained from the Queen Charlotte Islands.

IV. Aleut Baskets—Basket 165 is similar in many respects to Tlingit baskets, but it is made of grass and its false embroidery decoration is of commercial thread. It should be noted that Aleut baskets were also held in an inverted position while being made. Their weave spirals from left to right with the warps pointed down, as with Haida baskets. Basket 165 would need to be considered as a unique creation until comparisons were made with other baskets from its area of origin.

V. Northern Tlingit Baskets—These were twined of split spruce root and ornamented with false embroidery of grass. Several varieties of weaves were commonly used in making Tlingit baskets. These include two-strand twining, between weave (plaiting with alternate rows of two-strand twining), three-strand twining, and cross warp twining. A strengthening weave, called embroidered twist by Emmons (see Glossary II: Technical Terms), is basically the same as false embroidery, but, instead of using grass, a strand of split spruce root was used as the third element.

Each of these weaves functioned differently. Two-strand twining was used most widely for strong, tightly woven baskets. It was also always used as the backing for false embroidery ornamentation. Three-strand twining and embroidered twist were used at the basal corners of large baskets where added strength was required. Three-strand twining was also used for the crowns of all hats. Between weave was used where great strength was unimportant. This weave required 25% less weft material and significantly less time. It also permitted the use of the coarser inner portion of spruce root which could not be used in two-strand twining (Emmons, 1903, p. 240). Between weave was most frequently used on large baskets and on basket bottoms. Corey notes that between weave was also frequently used under rims and for the bottoms of rattle chambers (pers. comn.). Cross warp twining was used to make decorative baskets that required no strength. Baskets made for tourists were frequently made with this open weave because relatively large, beautiful baskets could be produced with a minimum of labor and material. Spoon baskets were frequently made with openwork because this weave allowed air to circulate and water to drain from the basket.

For decorative purposes the Tlingit sometimes produced a textured, patterned weave known as skip stitch where, at regular intervals, a weft element crossed over two warp elements. This weave was used on the brims of hats. The Chilkat most often used this weave to produce a decorative pattern on their otherwise undecorated baskets. Baskets were finished by either cutting off the warp ends flush with the last row of twining or bending the warp ends over on the inside and twining them together with the adjacent standing warps. Baskets were begun with a single method of securing a group of warp strands with one weft strand. A second weft strand was added after the warps were secured in a radiating pattern.

Six distinct form categories can regularly be recognized in the Tlingit basketry inventory. These include mats, bowls, cylindrical baskets, double baskets, truncated conical baskets, and hats. These categories show no overlap of form on Scale I (fig. 32) and are easily distinguished as separate categories by a cursory inspection. Scales II–V (figs. 33–36) were designed to reveal more obscure categories.

Analysis of Tlingit Basketry Forms

A. MATS—Only one class of flat circular mat can be distinguished in Scale III (fig. 34); it has a range of size between 13 and 31 cm. One example out of 14, number 141, consists of some openwork twined weave. Specimens 140 and 160 show some between weave and lack false embroidery, while all of the remaining 12 mats are ornamented with false embroidery and lack between weave. Mat 160 shows an edge that begins to turn up and is obviously a bottom of a cylindrical basket. Mats 140 and 141 must be considered as distinct examples that may belong to an unidentified basketry type.

Emmons states that all but one of these 14 baskets are of the *khuke too-gu* type, which are used as food mats. Mat 160 is called *tchu-qwelth* and Emmons describes it as a complete basket; apparently only the bottom of basket 160 remains. Basket 141 is distinctly described as an ornamental basket, and it may have been made to be sold. The remaining 12 baskets are all said to have been used as food mats.

B. BOWL-SHAPED BASKETS—Scale IV (fig. 35) shows that two distinct size categories of round bottom bowls can be perceived.

1. The smallest size ranges from 4 to 32 cm in diameter. Frequently a single loop handle of hide is attached to the rim. Two classes of this smaller bowl-shaped basket can be distinguished by weave and ornamentation.

a. Unornamented and woven in between weave except for the last couple of centimeters of rim, which is either in plain weave or skip stitch.

b. Completely in the plain weave with false embroidery in grass on the interior. The distinction between class a and b of type 1 is purely regional. All of the plain bowl-shaped baskets with between weave are made by the Chilkat. Two of the baskets of class b are from Sitka, and basket 188 is said to have been received in trade. Baskets 123 and 124 are both said to be Chilkat, but in style they are unlike most Chilkat baskets. Emmons states that all but one of these baskets were used to screen berries and that the smaller ones were also used to serve and eat berries. Basket 160 cannot be distinguished from the other berry screening baskets; however, Emmons states that it was made as a child's workbasket for basket making.

2. The second variety of open bowl-shaped basket is represented by three examples ranging in diameter from 42 to 52 cm. These larger open bowls lack loop handles, false embroidery decoration, and skip stitch. All three exhibit a large area of between weave, and two of the baskets are ornamented with dyed weft elements. Emmons states that these three baskets were of the *Tarlth* type, which was used as a basket maker's workbasket.

C. CYLINDRICAL BASKETS—This is the most varied category of baskets in the Emmons collection, with at least six distinct sizes. Scale II (fig. 33) shows the size distribution of these.

1. Between 6.5 and 8.5 cm in diameter and 9.0 and 12.5 cm in depth a small, compact cluster of baskets can be distinguished. These are always deeper than they are wide, with a ratio of depth to diameter of 5:4. They usually have a single bridge-type handle of twisted spruce root. Emmons identified all these baskets as being *athle yet,* used for ceremonially drinking salt water.

2. Between 3.0 and 5.0 cm in diameter and 2.5 and 4.0 cm in depth are clustered baskets 121, 133, 134, and 218. These are roughly woven, unornamented baskets that lack any evidence of covers. They are easily recognized as the products of unpracticed weavers. Emmons confirms that they were made by little girls learning to weave.

3. Baskets 113, 114, 126, 127, 128, 129, and 198 cluster neatly between 6.0 and 10.0 cm in diameter and 6.0 and 8.0 cm in depth. These are all ornamented with false embroidery in grass or skip stitch but, unlike most baskets decorated with false embroidery, have only a single band of design. Emmons identified most of these baskets as being of the *kuhk ku'hk-ee* type, which were used as berry collecting containers for children. Basket 172 appears to be of the same type; however, it was made as a practice basket by a young weaver.

4. A large group of baskets ranging in diameter from 7.0 to 21.0 cm and in depth from 9.0 to 18.0 cm can be discerned on Scale II. These are finely woven and usually ornamented with two wide bands of false embroidery separated by one finer band. The wider ornamental bands are usually mirror reflections of the same design. Loop handles, on opposite sides of this type of basket, frequently extend above the rim. Emmons recorded that this basket type, called *sahk-kah to'n-nar* by the Tlingit, was suspended from the neck by a woman picking berries (fig. 37). Berries were deposited in this type of basket and, when the basket was filled, emptied into a second basket carried high upon the back. The great range of sizes is apparently due to the fact that women and children of all ages picked berries. Children used smaller

baskets than adults, so baskets were apparently constructed for the specific needs of individuals. Baskets that are purported to have been used by children are all clustered at the smaller range of variation.

5. A larger size of basket, with loop handles attached to its rim and false embroidery decoration in three bands, is like the smaller *sahk-kah to'n-nar* in all respects: however, it can be distinguished by its size distribution, between 20.0 and 40.0 cm in diameter and 20.0 and 30.0 cm in depth. Little overlap with the smaller berry baskets occurs. According to Emmons, these baskets, called *kah-tihk ka'r-r,* were carried high on the back as pack baskets to receive berries from the smaller baskets. When the small front basket was filled, the berries were poured into the back basket (fig. 37).

6. A still larger type of basket, with a diameter over 40.0 cm, is represented by five examples, numbered 1, 3, 4, 5, and 12. This category is called *kluckt tar-tu'n* by the Tlingit. Baskets 6, 8, 58, 60, 61, 80, 190, 208, and 253 also appear to have belonged to this class. Emmons identified basket 190 as being of this type, but its incomplete design shows that it has been cut down from its original height. Baskets 58 and 80 have also been cut down and probably belonged to this class; Emmons recorded that these two baskets were found on Kodiak Island, where reliable information on their use probably could not have been obtained. Emmons wrote that basket 60 "is of the type *kah-tihk ka'r-r* but its size is rather too great to carry in this way (i.e., on the back) and it was used more to hold the berries which were poured in from the baskets carried on the back." In other words, it functioned as a ground basket but was designated a back basket. Basket 253 is also said to have been a *kah-tihk ka'r-r* but, according to Emmons, it was used as a clothes basket. Basket 6 also appears to have been a *kluckt tar-tu'n* used secondarily as a clothes basket. The remaining baskets, 8, 61, and 208, appear to be more closely related to the largest category by their position on the scale, but they are designated as being of the *kah-tihk ka'r-r* type. Since basket 60 was considered by Emmons to be too large to have been carried on the back, it can reasonably be assumed that baskets 8, 61, and 208 also must have been too large. The ambiguity of this group of baskets is suggested by both the scale and Emmons's notes. Generally it appears that all of these intermediate baskets belonged to the larger size category.

7. A number of baskets with diameters ranging from 9.0 to 23.0 cm and depths from 6.0 to 14.0 cm are one and one-half to three times as wide as they are high (fig. 32). These baskets are generally covered over their entire exterior surface with false embroidery ornamentation. In our sample, most of these have lids; however, in the event lids and bodies have been separated, an undecorated area about 2 cm wide around the rim usually indicates where a lid once existed. Included in this class are baskets 7, 59, 83, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 181, 199, 216, 217, 222, and 250. The knobs on the covers of these baskets usually contain a few pebbles or shot to produce a rattling sound.

D. Open Weave Cylindrical Baskets—The sample of open weave baskets is too small to define significant categories with certainty, but at least two types seem to be present (fig. 32).

1. Baskets in cross warp twining with bridge-type handles and usually taller than they are wide. Baskets 32, 107, and 194 have diameters that range between 6.0 and 15.0 cm and depths between 9.0 and 23.0 cm. The greater proportion of height to width and the bridge handles distinguish these baskets from the next group. Emmons states that baskets 107 and 194 were used as spoon baskets. Number 32 was used by a shaman to store bird down.

2. Baskets which lack bridge handles and tend to be proportionally less tall. The two baskets in this class, 150 and 234, are said to have been used for storing odds and ends, including spoons, on canoe trips. Both of these baskets are made of red cedar bark, and it appears that their distinctiveness from the above spoon baskets is due to their more southern origins.

E. Truncated Conical Open Weave Baskets—This type is represented by baskets 2, 100, 101, and 202. The sides are flared outward and are ornamented with two or three bands of false embroidery set apart by bands of open weave. Diameters range between 20.0 and 39.0 cm and depths between 16.0 and 26.0 cm (fig. 33). The larger two baskets of this type have three bands of ornamentation, while the smaller two have two bands. According to Emmons, these baskets had no special function and were made most frequently to be sold.

F. Double Baskets—Small, finely woven double baskets have diameters ranging between 2.0 and 6.0 cm and depths between 5.0 and 13.5 cm (fig. 36). These baskets are, in reality, composed of two baskets that fit snugly, one over the other. Bodies of double baskets have constricting sides

and are finely ornamented with false embroidery. Covers have expanding sides and tend to be simply ornamented. Only the bodies have been entered on Scale I, whereas Scale V shows the distribution of both parts. The two forms are easily distinguished when one considers the ornamentation and the expanding or contracting sides. Diameter and depth cannot be used to distinguish bodies from covers, but three size categories clearly stand out:

1. Baskets 10.0 to 13.5 cm deep and 3.5 to 6.0 cm in diameter with approximately a 2:1 ratio of depth to diameter are called shot baskets by Emmons, but there is a good possibility that these are a distinct variety used for storing bird down. Both Emmons (1903, p. 255) and Paul (1944, p. 37) mention that double baskets were used for storing bird down.

2. Smaller baskets with approximately a 2:1 ratio of depth to diameter having a range in diameter of 2.0 to 3.5 cm and, in depth, of 5.5 to 9.0 cm. These are probably the true shot baskets.

3. Baskets never deeper than 4.0 cm and between 3.0 and 5.0 cm in diameter. According to Emmons, these were used by women as snuff containers.

G. Hats—These have not been plotted on a scale because the small sample that occurs in the Emmons collection is inadequate to recognize any of the types as being distinct. A larger sample should show that each hat in the collection is a distinct type.

H. Unidentified Variations—Baskets 69, 99, 130, 136, 169, 178, 186, 196, and 215 must be considered variations without sufficient representation to be placed in any category. Several of these had specific functions which are described in Emmons's notes.

Conclusions

This analysis of the Emmons collection of Tlingit basketry shows that it is possible to reconstruct most of the significant categories described by Emmons. It has also been possible to find some evidence that suggests at least one category, double baskets for bird down, is present in the sample but not recorded by Emmons in his notes. Had ethnographic data been lacking, functions of the various categories could have been discovered by studying patterns of wear and traces of the contents. Some anthropologists have expressed doubt that cognitive categories could be discovered without direct input from living informants (Thomas, 1979, pp. 109–112). The intent of this analysis has been to demonstrate that by using multidimensional scales, a fairly good reconstruction of actual categories is possible.

Appendix

Key to Scales—The horizontal axes of Scales I–V (figs. 32–36) record the diameter in centimeters of baskets in the Emmons collection, while the vertical axes record their depth. An identifying number consists of the last three digits of the catalog numbers (Scale I). In order to better distinguish the meaningful units, the other dimensions have been coded. Baskets with cylindrical shapes are shown as solid circles (●); those with curving walls are shown as solid squares (■). Truncated conical baskets are indicated by solid triangles (▲). Noncircular baskets are marked with an open circle (○). The presence of bridge-type handles and overall decoration in false embroidery also aids in distinguishing basketry types; however, these attributes are not recorded on the scales. The presence or absence of lids has not been used directly as a diagnostic trait since, in a less well-documented archaeological sample, covers would probably be separated from baskets. Undecorated areas around the rim of otherwise fully ornamented baskets do, however, correspond directly to baskets with lids. Many features, such as type of weave, start, finish, location of handles, design zones, and design elements, can be profitably analyzed to recognize cultural categories. (For an example of Tlingit design analysis, see Gunther, 1984.)

In order to simplify this study and use the fewest number of dimensions, diameter and depth have been selected as the most discriminating attributes for distinguishing the cultural categories. These measurements allow the researcher to separate out the size categories most efficiently, and also permit the recognition of distinct functional categories. Size dimensions of the distinct form categories are studied separately on Scales II–V. Finally, some patterns related to technique and decoration are discussed under the summary of each of the derived basketry categories (fig. 31).

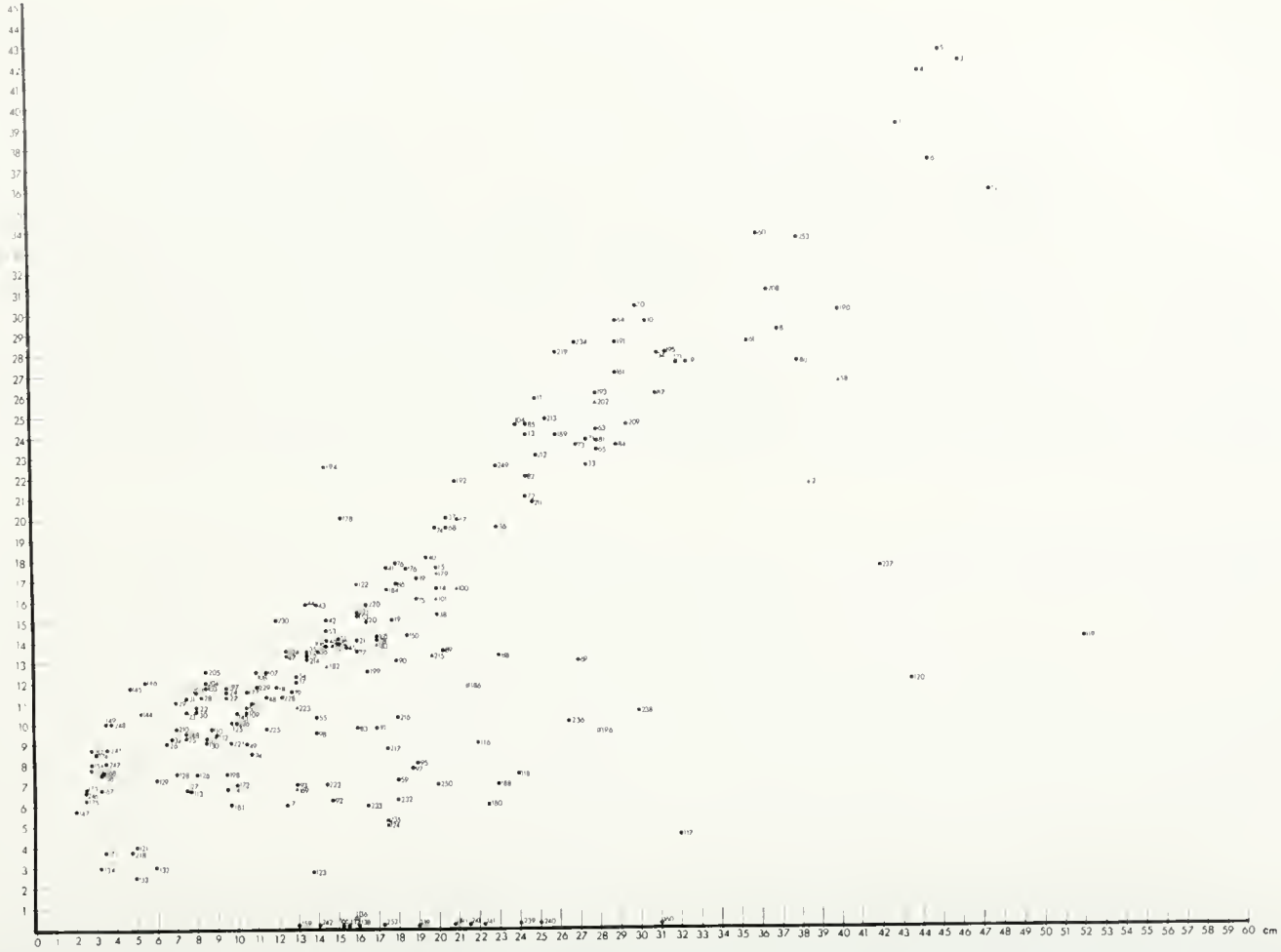


FIG. 32. Scale of all baskets in the Emmons collection. The horizontal axis records the diameter and the vertical axis the depth, both in centimeters. The identifying number consists of the last three digits of the catalog number. Solid circle (●) indicates cylindrical baskets, solid square (■) indicates hemispherical baskets, solid triangle (▲) indicates truncated conical baskets, and open circle (○) indicates noncircular baskets. See facing page for enlargement.

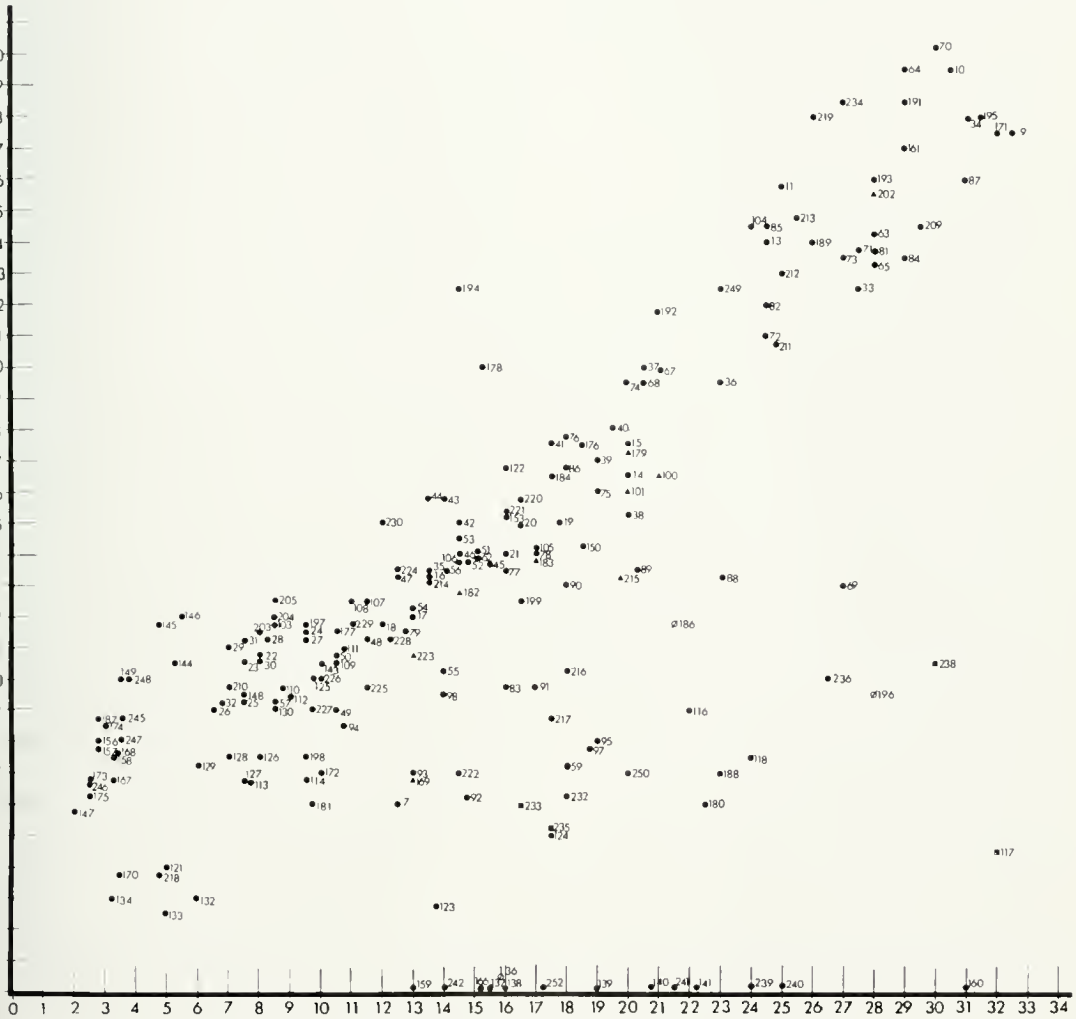


FIG. 32. Enlarged portion of Figure 32 shown on facing page.

FIG. 33. Scale (in centimeters) of cylindrical baskets. See facing page for enlargement.

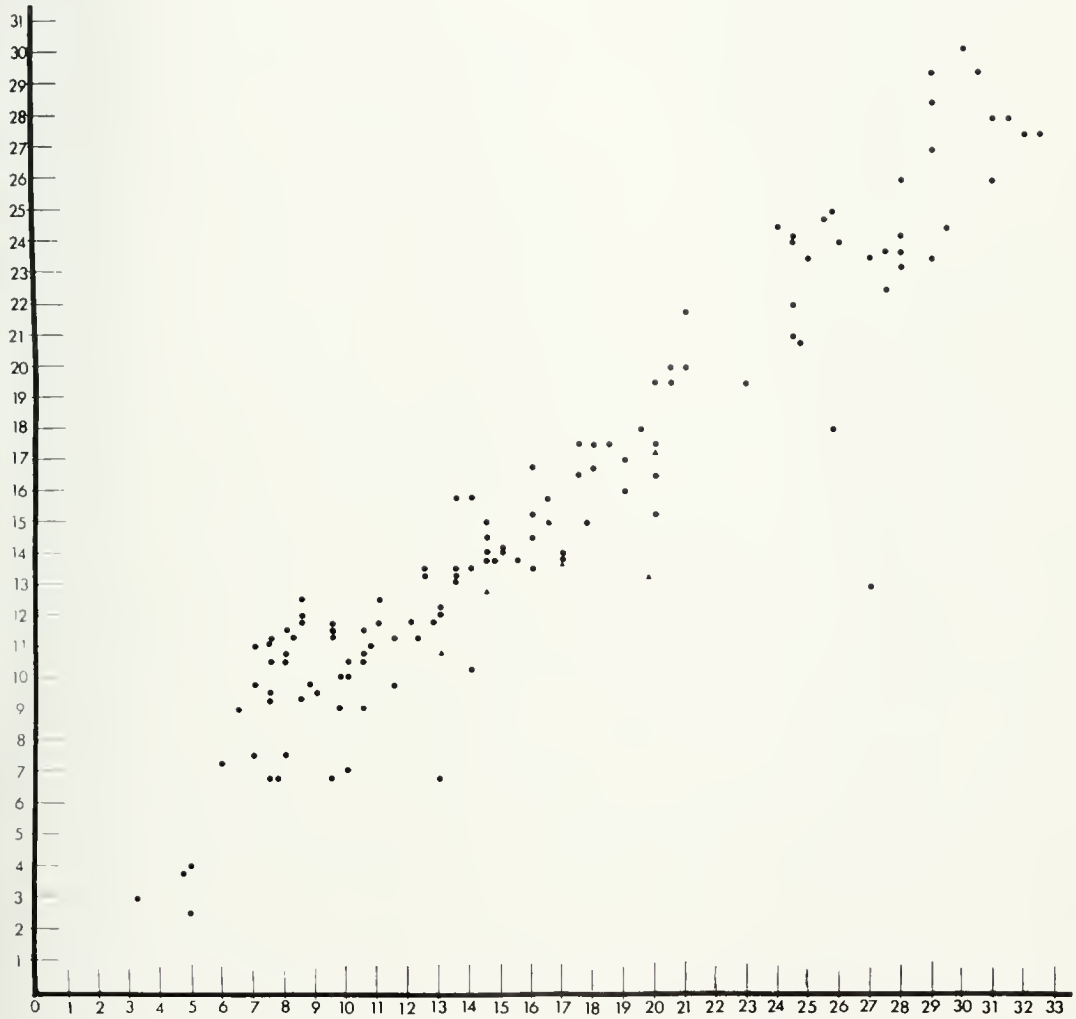


FIG. 33. Enlarged portion of Figure 33 on facing page.

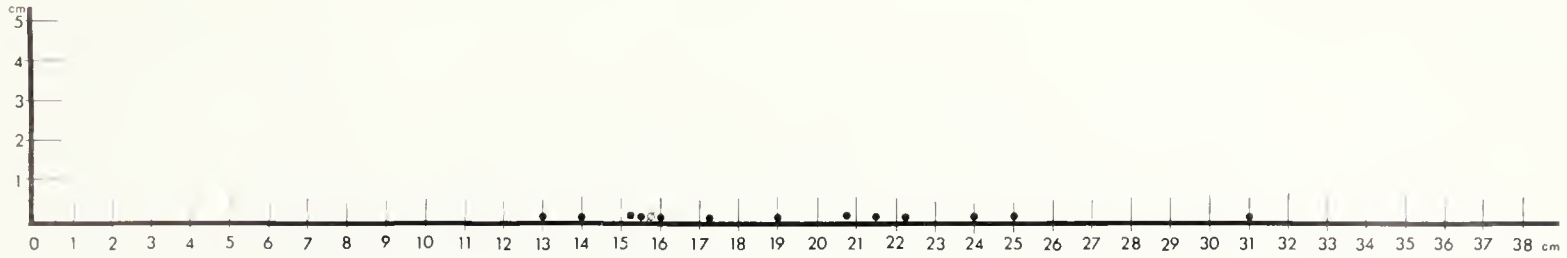


FIG. 34. Scale (in centimeters) of circular mats.

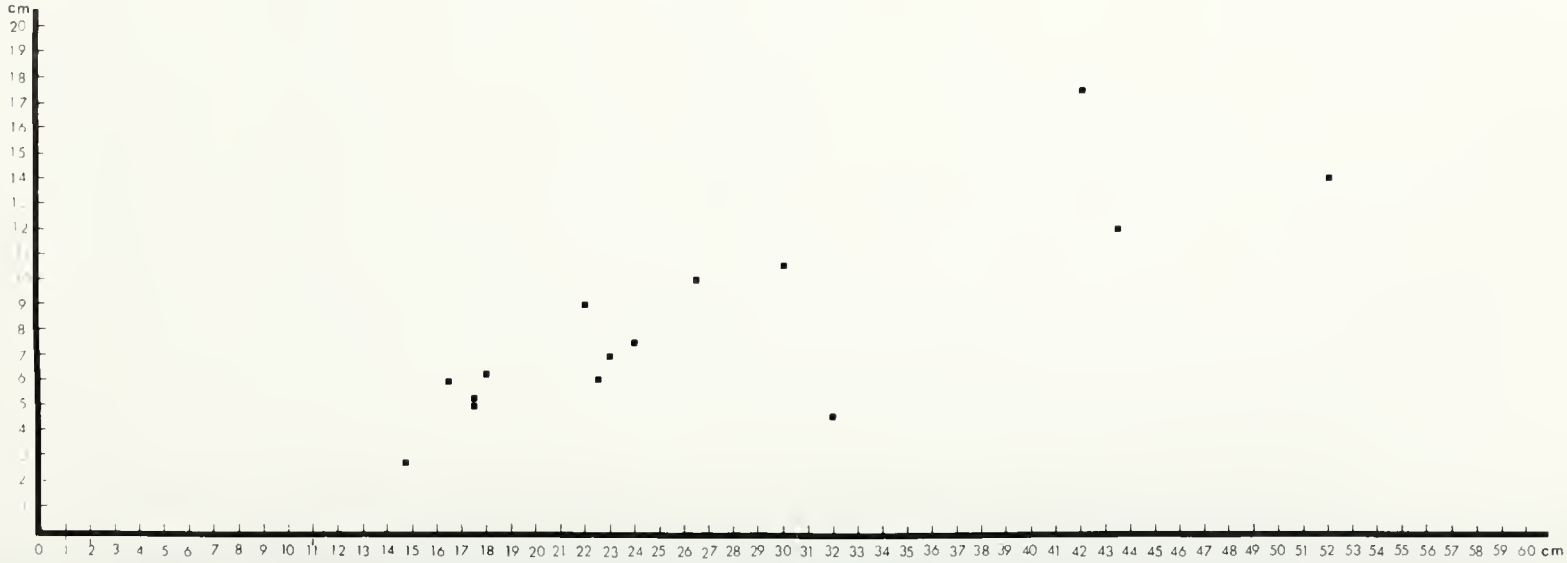


FIG. 35. Scale (in centimeters) of hemispherical baskets.

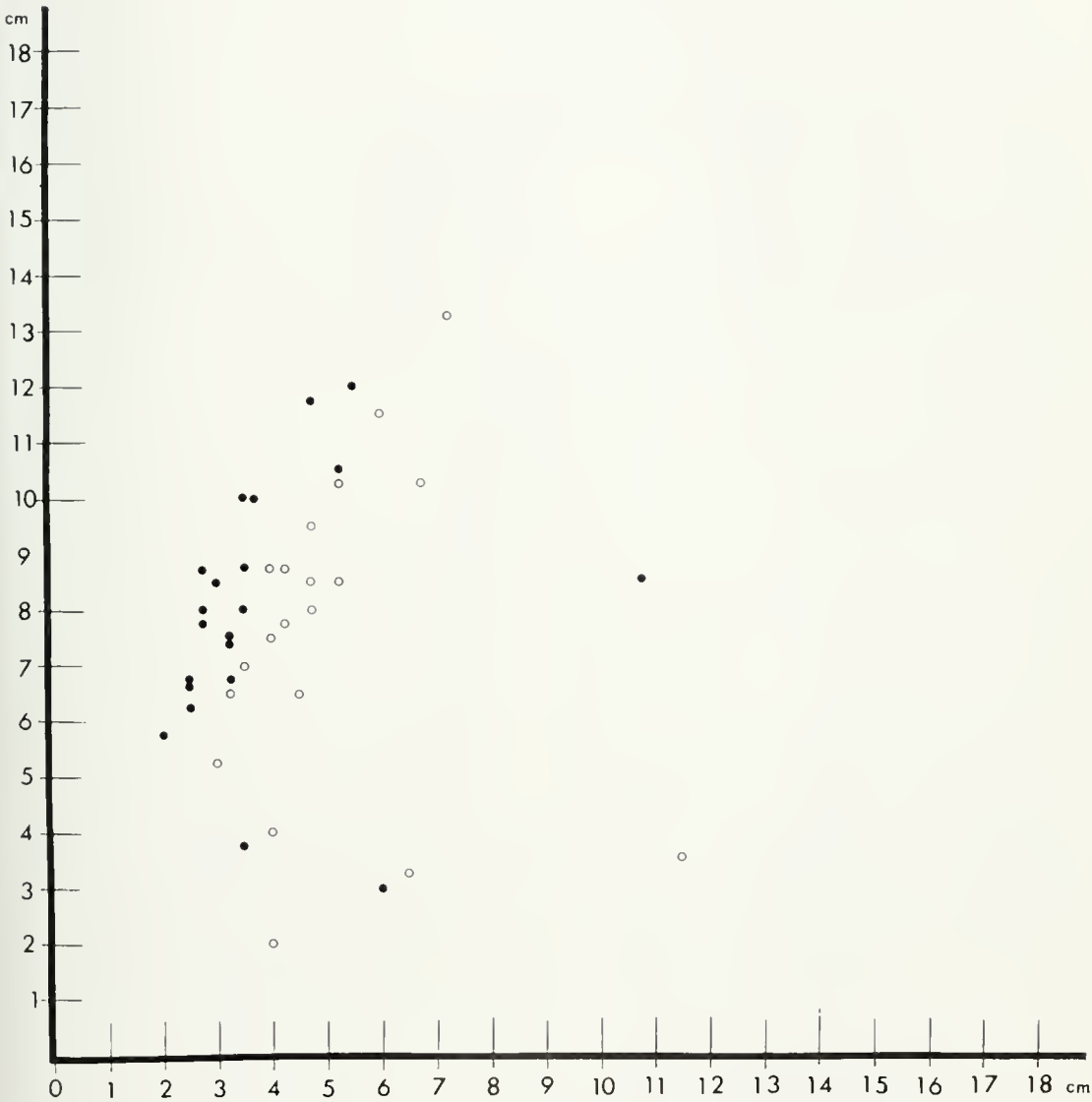
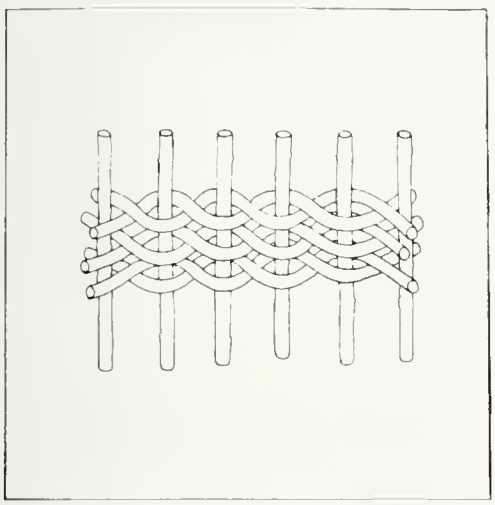
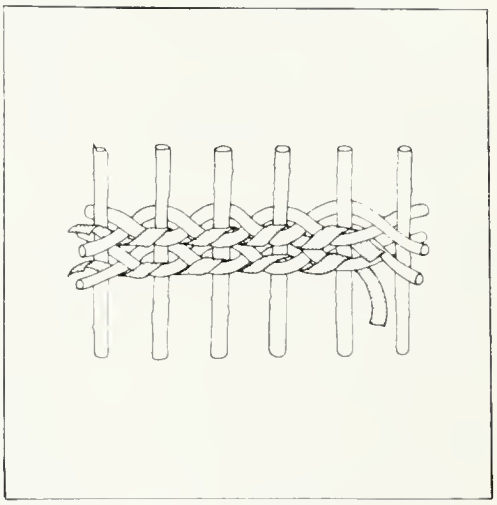


FIG. 36. Scale (in centimeters) of double baskets. Solid circle (●) indicates the inner basket and open circle (○) indicates the cover.

FIG. 37. Tlingit berry baskets. **1,** *kluckt tar-tu'n,* ground basket; **2,** *kah-tihk ka'r-r,* back basket; **3,** *sahk-kah to'n-nar,* front basket.



1



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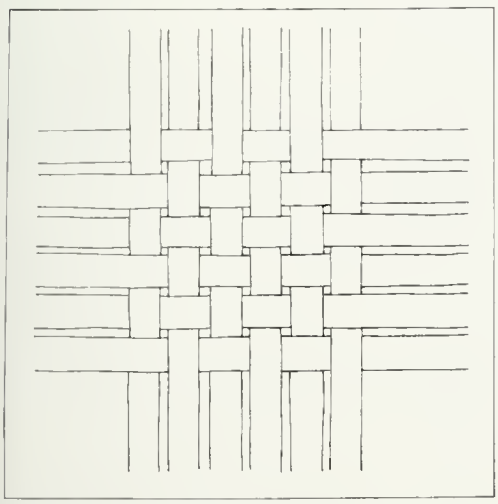

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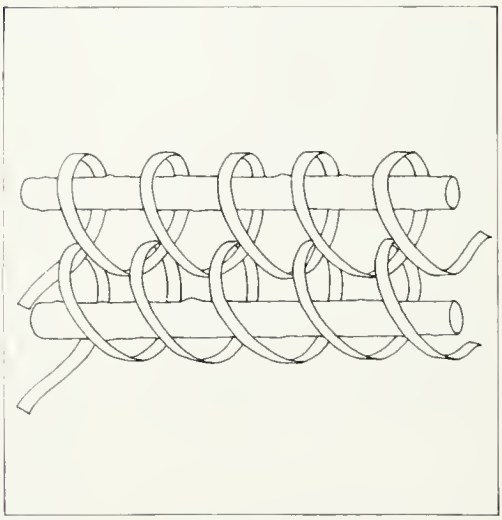

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FIG. 38. Basketry weaves. **1,** two-strand, or plain, twining; **2,** two-strand twining with false embroidery; **3,** plaiting; **4,** coiling.

Glossary I: Tlingit Terms

Ar-sou-kee	Unidentified village on Freshwater Bay
Ars suck har ha'-yar-ku (aasák'w ayahaayák'u)	Design, "the echo of the spirit-voice of the tree reflected in shadow"
Athle yet (éil' yeidí)	Basket, saltwater cup
Chatl-koo-woo (cháatl koowú)	Design, "the tail of the halibut," see tchartle ku'-ou
Chetle tar-ka'te	Basket, "the spoon-bag"
Dar-war kus-see dta-ye	Design, "checkers-foot-board"
Dar-war tar-yee	Design, "the checkerboard"
Dar-war tar-yee dta-ye (daawáa tayi t'áayi)	Design, "checkers-under-board"
Dar-war tar-yee dta-yee	Alternate spelling of dar-war tar-yee dta-ye
De-gar (deegáa)	Design, "the scoop-net used in taking of the candle-fish"
Dsu-na	Basket, "to pack on back"
Ee-na (éenaa)	Design, "the split through which the roasted root is drawn to scrape off the bark"
Gaud-ah-kan	See entry below
Gaudekan	The principal village of the Hoonah (called Gaud-ah-kan by Emmons)
Guth-lu'h-ku (galakú)	Design, referring for the Yakutat to either "a floating object which appears and disappears successively" or "the irregular, winding line of drift and seaweed along a shore left by the receding waters." Other Tlingit translation, "the labret of the woman's root hat."
Gwulth ha cou'tch-ee (k'wálx̲ s'aach kakóoch'i)	Design, "the young fronds of the fern as they come up from the root and curl around it"
Haltle thlu'-ku (xeitl l'óot'i)	Design, "the lightning," caused by the opening and closing of the eyes of the mythical thunderbird
Hiktch hee-ha'r-see (xíxch'i xáas'i)	Weave, "rough or uneven," like the skin of the frog's back, from its mottled character, see itiktch he-ha'r-see
Hit kuhk	Design, "house-basket." An old design, which occurs on a very old shaman's drinking basket from Chilkat.
Hook clee	Tlingit word for soapberries
Hootz-ah-tar	See Hutsnuwu
Hootz kus-see'-tee (xóots x̲'us·eetí)	Design, "the footprint of the brown bear"
Hutsnuwu	Refers to the Tlingit group living on the west and south coasts of Admiralty Island, called the Hootz-ah-tar by Emmons
Itiktch he-ha'r-see	Word for skip stitch, see hiktch hee-ha'r-see
Kah date tu-see-ar (x̲'adaat dus·aak)	Basket, stationary basket, "to empty into from the back basket"
Kah-ghon' kus-see'tee	Literally, "the feet of the sun," symbolizing the beams as they radiate from under a cloud
Kah-ghu'n kar-ha'r-ku (k'aagán kaháakw)	Design, "the spawn of the stickleback"
Kah-tihk ka'r-r (k̲aadix̲' ka.k̲ákw)	Basket, "on top of the back"
Kar-tlu'ck-jar	Design, "a drop of any liquid just at the instant before it detaches itself"

Kar-tlu'ckt-jar (kasóoljaa)	Alternate spelling of kar-tlu'ck-jar
Kete ou-hu' (kéet ooxú)	Design, "the teeth of the killer whale"
Kha-kar shark	Material, grass stem
Khark-ghee-su't (x'aak yis át)	Weave, "between," "in the middle of," from the introduction of a single weft strand passed over and under each alternate warp splint. A weave commonly used by the Chilkat.
Khark kha'rt-se (x'aak káas'i)	Design, "a crotch"
Khark kheet-see'-tee (x'aak kas'éedi)	Design, "middle tying"
Khart (xaat)	Basket type, strainer, "will not hold water"
Khart sarh (xaat s'áaxw)	Basket type, hat, "root hat"
Khartse kut-r-ka-dee	Design, "the stick fish weir"
Kha'-tu (kéit'oo)	Design, literally, "to turn up," referring to the short arms at the end of the body of the design. A name applied to both the ceremonial club and the war-pick of cruciform character.
Kheet-see'-tee (kas'éedi)	Design, "tying or winding around," see ut kheet-see'-tee
Khe'ka kheet-see'-tee	Design, another term for tying or winding around
Khin nehl khart-see (kín nalgáas'i)	Design, "the flight of the gray goose"
Khuke (kóox')	Hat ornament, the name of the cylindrical ornamentation rising above the crown
Khuke sheen (kákw x'eesháa)	Basket type, bucket, "basket ladle or dipper"
Khuke too-gu	Basket type, mat, "basket bottom"
Khuk-khuk-wuk	Basket type, workbasket, see qwutle qwut (used in Emmons, 1903). Appears to be the same as kuhk khuk wuk.
Khu won kus-sar-ya'yee	Alternative spelling of khu wou kus say-ya'-yee
Khu wou kus say-ya'-yee (x'óow kasayeiyí)	Design, literally, "blanket-border fancy picture." This design refers to the ornamental colored borders of the old blankets made by Hudson's Bay Company for Indian trade. According to Dauenhauer (1981), this is better translated "the strange design on a blanket."
Khu wou ottee	Design, "belonging to the blanket border"
Kin-da'r-kar (x'eint'áax'aa)	Labret, "the largest labret or mouthpiece worn by the older women"
Kishot	Basket, "crossing"; general name applied to any openwork basket with reference to the weave and not the shape, see kishst
Kish-shar yu't-kee (x'eesháa yátx'i)	Basket, "a small bucket"
Kishst (keishk'éin)	Design, "crossing"; see kishot for alternate spelling. Dauenhauer (1981) translates this as "jumping across."
Kitch hon-ar-ghart (kichx anagaat)	Design, "the rainbow," literally, "the wings of different colors"
Klake-ar-ton (tleikatan)	Design, "the cross-piece of the fish drying frame, on which rest the small rods which carry the split fish," literally, "one straight"
Klake da kheet-see'-tee	Design, "one tying"

Klaok shar yar kee'-kee (ḵákw shayakayádi)	Design, "the half of the head of the salmon-berry"; represented by isosceles triangles variously placed. Translated by Dauenhauer (1981) as "half of a basket's child."
Klart Heenee	A village of the Hoonah tribe at Bartlett Bay
Klau shar yhut-tee	Design, "small sand hills." According to Emmons (1903, p. 271), the Yakutat used this term for groups of several rows of triangles.
Kluck-ki'sh (dúsh)	Design, "the tadpole"
Kluckt tar-tu'n (tlákw tatán)	Basket, "to sit up in one place," "stationary"
Kohk-thla'-ku (x̱áat x̱'úx̱u)	Design, "the peculiar flake-like appearance of the flesh of a fish cut along the line of the greater axis"
Kon-naste (kanéist)	Design, "the cross," borrowed from the Russian word for cross
Kon-naste ar-kee'-kee (kanéist daakeidí)	Design, "the half cross"
Kon ta'r-yee (ḵ'aan t'áayi)	Design, literally, "the porpoise board"
Kou'sh-tar kus-see'-tee (kóoshdaa x̱'us·eetí)	Design, "the trail of the land otter"
Kuhk khuk wuk	Basket, another Tlingit term used by Emmons for workbasket. Appears to be the same as khuk-khuk-wuk.
Kuhk ku'hk-ee (ḵákw ḵákwk'i)	Basket, smallest size of the cylindrical type; used as an eating dish for children and also as a plaything
Kuhk tar-yee (ḵ'ákw takaayí)	Basket, "half basket is the primitive cooking vessel"
Ku klate-ar ku-ou (dleit aa koowú)	Basket, "the tail of the snow-tail." Dauenhauer (1981) gives the meaning as "the white one's tail."
Kum-tu-gee-hit tar sarh (kamdujixidi)	Hat, finely woven and elaborately painted hat
Kunel-sak hath-see	Design, "the squirrel's tail"; according to Emmons (1903, p. 274), a variant of the shon ghe-kulth kah ka'tch-ul-tee design used as a tattoo pattern on the back of the thumb
Kut-kha'r-nee (kát x̱aaní)	Design, "the spear barb," such as is used in sealing and salmon spearing
Kut-tuts-ar yet (kadádzaa yeidí)	Basket, "beating-or-shaking-under vessel," so called from its use as a berry screening vessel
Mus-shu't tar-ka'te	Basket, a word used by Emmons (1903, p. 255) for "chewing-bag" or "cheek bag"
Naste (kanéist)	Design, "the cross"
Qwun kheet-see'-tee (x'wan kas'éedi)	Design, "the tying about the skin trousers or leggings," referring to the embroidery of split porcupine quill on caribou skin trousers and, more particularly, the ornamental garter below the knee
Qwutle qwut	Basket, "round or egg-like belly." Not mentioned by Paul (1944) but used by Emmons, see khuk-khuk-wuk.
Sahk-kah to'n-nar (seiga̱táana)	Basket, compounded of two words meaning "to hang from around the neck in front of the body" and "the noise made by throwing the berry into the basket as it bounds from side to side"

Sarh (s'áaxw)	Hat, common type worn by either sex, particularly in canoe travel
Sarh klin (a'áaxw tlein)	Hat, large hat, finely woven and elaborately painted
Sarh-shar tootsee	Design, "the labret of the woman's hat"
Sark qwa a'r-kee	Design, "hat work"
Shar-dar	Hat, "around the head," used as a ceremonial headdress (Emmons, 1903, p. 256). Not mentioned by Paul (1944).
Sha'r-dar kuhk (shadakóox̲')	Hat, "the ceremonial root hat surmounted by the ornamental cylinders of fine work"
Sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee (shadaaya·áakx'i)	Design, "work or embroidery around the head." A Tlingit type of headdress worn by a shaman.
Shar-dar yar-ar-kee	Hat, worn by a shaman, Emmons's spelling for the object. Alternate spelling of sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee.
Shark tu ku'hk-ee	Basket, "straw basket." According to Emmons (1903, p. 259), this refers to any basket ornamented with false embroidery in grass.
Shon ghe-kulth kah ka'tch-ul-tee (k̲aa jikóol kajóolani)	Design, literally "old-person-hand-back-of-tattooed"
Show-ou tar nu-ku	Design, a Yakutat term meaning "the outside of the tent shell," or the limpet
Shuck kuhk (shákw k̲ákw)	Design, "the strawberry basket," a simple design formed in the construction of a basket. See strawberry weave in Glossary II.
Shuh-tuck ou-hu' (shakdák̲ oox̲ú)	Design, "the tooth of the larger tropical shark"
Sig-ga-dee' tee'-shee (s'igeidí t'éeshi)	Design, "the beaver skin stretching and drying frame"
Sinta-ka-heen-ee	An Auk village near Juneau
Son-nay	Basket, "rough." Applied to unornamented baskets, but most often refers to Chilkat baskets which lack false embroidery.
Sounah	Tribe, called Saya or Sanyakoan, living formerly at Gash at Cape Fox (Hodge, 1907–1910, p. 463)
Stikine	Tribes, called the Stickheen by Emmons
Su-yet	Basket, another word used for the small berry basket suspended around the neck
Tahk	Weave, "twist," refering to bands of false embroidery used to strengthen baskets (Emmons, 1903, p. 242), see uh ta'hk-ka
Tarlth	Basket, "spread out," a broad, shallow, basinlike basket, used as a basket weaver's workbasket (Emmons, 1903, p. 253). It is also translated by Emmons as "flat" and is said to be an oval mat used as an eating dish for dried berries and roots (Emmons, 1903, p. 257).
Ta'r-wark kus-see'-tee (t'aawák̲ x̲'us·eetí)	Design, "the footprints of the Canada goose"
Tchartle ku'-ou (cháatl koowú)	Design, "the tail of the halibut," see chatl-koo-woo
Tchook-ate (chookeit)	Basket, "a vessel between," referring to its size between the largest and the second size of berry baskets

Tchu'-nate koutch tar-ou' (chooneit kuch't'aawú)	Design, "the feather wings of the arrow"
Tchu-qwelth	Basket, any kind of open cylindrical basket which might be utilized to pack clothing and household articles for storage or travel
Tellae *or* Tellar	The meaning of this term is uncertain, but Emmons used it with the Eyak, e.g., Eyak Tellae of Prince William Sound
Thlae-has-yuk	Probably the same as Hlahayik, a former Yakutat town on Yakutat Bay (Hodge, 1907–1910, p. 552)
Thleetle (tl'úkx̱)	Basket, "a rather flat sea-worm that lives under boulders along the shore at tidewater," the name of a rather long, elliptical basket or bag
Thluhl k-yar-nee (lóol kayaaní)	Design, "the leaves of the fire weed"
Thlukh qwar-ye'-tee (tl'úkx̱ x̱'a·eetí)	Design, "the mouthtrack of the woodworm"
Tla-thlu' (theilú)	Design, "butterfly." According to Dauenhauer (1981), this is the word for moth.
Tooke (t'oogi)	Basket, cradle
Tsar tuts-sark-a (tsaa s'óogu)	Design, "the hair-seal's ribs"
Tsate ou-hu'	Design, "steps," or literally, "steps' teeth." The Yakutat people call this design ars suck har ha'-yar-ku.
Tsutsk gu-nar-see (ts'ítsku naasí)	Design, "intestine of the sooty song sparrow"
Tuck-clae-way tee	Probably the same as the Daktlawedi clan of the wolf moiety at Chilkat (Hodge, 1907–1910, p. 267)
Tuck tar-ka'te (táx'daakeit)	Basket, "bit-bag," applied to the diminutive, flat, double tobacco case
Tu-dar-hook ah-yhum-r-r tun-nee	Basket, another variety of woman's covered basket, elliptical in form
Tu-dar huck (tudaxákw)	Basket, "noise inside," for the rattle contained in its knoblike handle
Uh ta'hk-ka (at doogú *or* adoogú)	Weave, "twisted." Dauenhauer (1981) knows this weave as datéix̱', see tahk.
Uh-tah yark tu-twage	Weave, "outside lifted up and put around," known here as false embroidery
Ut kheet-see'-tee (at kas'éedi)	Design, "tying," see kheet-see'-tee
Ut kohk-thla'-ku	Design, "the peculiar flake-like appearance of the flesh of a fish cut along the line of the greater axis," see kohk-thla'-ku
Ut-ku's see yar-a'r-kee (at x̱'oosí yátx'i)	Design, "footprint work" or "footprint embroidery"
Ut-kut-see (at x̱'ás'i)	Design, "the open jaws"
Ut tu-qwu'n-see tar-ka'te	Basket, "shot bag"
Ut tu-tihk-kha (dix̱' tudíx̱'a)	Design, "the backbone"
Ut-tu-wa'rk-kee (atuwaagí)	Design, "the eye"
Wark kus-ka'rt (wak̲kaskaat)	Weave, "eye holes," from the polygonal meshes of openwork weave, resembling an eye in outline and called cross warp twining

Wou'sh-ka-dee kha'-tu (woosh kadaa kéit'oo)	Design, "the double kha'-tu"
Woush-ka-dee' kheet-see'-tee (woosh kadaa kas'éedi)	Design, "double tying"
Wou'sh-ka-de kon-naste (woosh kadaa kanéisdi)	Design, "the double cross" or "towards each other"
Wou'sh-ka-ee sha'r-dar yar-a'r-kee	Design, "double the work of the shaman's hat"
Woush kate kut-lu't-tee (woosh kináadei ádi)	Design, "one within another"
Woush nuh-kha kha'-khee (wooshnáx̱ kayéigi)	Design, "joining together"
Yan-nah	Basket, "to pack on back"
Yan-nar-ate kah tuck-tar-see (yaana·eit tukatási)	Design, "the wild celery cut up in lengths for chewing"
Yehlh ku'-ou (yéil koowú)	Design, "the tail of the raven"
Yehlh ta-ka'	Design, "the hood of the raven." Dauenhauer (1981) believed this may be raven's cradle, yeil t'oogu, but states that raven's hood would be yeil shadaa·adi.
Yu'd-dar shark (yadasháak)	Basket, "face of straw," referring to baskets ornamented with false embroidery
Yulth thlu-thlee'te nu'-ku (yalooleit)	Design, "the outside of the smaller scallop-shell"
Yun-nah kar-ar-kee	Basket, "top to lap over," a type used by a shaman to store bird down (Emmons, 1903, p. 255)

Glossary II: Technical Terms

Between weave	A Tlingit technique of weaving in which alternate rows of plain twining are separated by plaiting
Chilkat weave	Same as between weave; called Chilkat weave by Emmons because it is commonly used by this tribe
Close weave	See two-strand twining
Coiled weave	A basketry technique with a horizontal foundation laid in a spiral or coiled around to form the basket. Successive spirals are wrapped and sewn to the preceding spirals (fig. 38, no. 4).
Cross warp twining	An openwork weave in which alternate warps run diagonally in opposite directions. Twined weave joins the warps at their crossing.
Embroidered twist	A term used by Emmons to describe a weave used by the Tlingit to strengthen baskets. The weave is identical to false embroidery except that all three elements are of split spruce root.
Equisetum	Genus commonly referred to as horsetail
False embroidery	A decorative technique in which an element of grass is wrapped around the outer weft element. The slope of the decorative element is the reverse of the twined weft elements of split spruce root (fig. 38, no. 2).
Four-strand weft plaiting	A type of border that requires four horizontal elements (Emmons, 1903, p. 248, border 12)
Maidenhair fern	*Adiantum pedatum* L., used as an ornamental element in basket weaving
Middle weave	The same as between weave
Open weave	A weave showing open spaces between the rows of weft
Overlay	A decorative technique in which elements of grass and fern stem cover the outer surface of the weft. It is often used in other basketry areas of North America. Emmons used this term to describe a repair technique.
Overlaying twist	The same technique as Emmons's embroidered twist. Both terms refer to false embroidery in split root.
Plain twining	See two-strand twining
Plaited border	Refers to border number 11 (Emmons, 1903, p. 248)
Plaited border with extra weft strand	Refers to border number 12 (Emmons, 1903, p. 248)
Plaiting	A weaving technique in which single elements cross over and under one another at right angles without any twisting (fig. 38, no. 3)
Skip stitch	A patterned twined weave produced by passing over two or more warps at regular intervals
Strawberry weave	The pattern produced when one of two twined weft elements has been dyed
Three-strand twining	A twined weave in which three weft elements are used. Two warps are enclosed by each of the weft elements such that only one of the three elements emerges from between each

	pair of warp elements. Used as a weave to reinforce potentially weak areas.
Three-strand twist	A term used by Emmons for three-strand twining
Two-strand twining	Also called plain twining or close weave. The simplest form of twining in which two weft elements twist around consecutive warp elements (fig. 38, no. 1).
Warp	The rigid vertical elements of a weave
Weft	The flexible horizontal element of a weave
Woof	The term used by Emmons for weft

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